The New-York Times.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mexican Affairs—The Appointment of Minister—Cabinet Movements—Mr. Appleton and the Public Printing and Binding, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The President has followed the Cabinet, and Washington is in quite a widowed condition. everybody has left her who can get away. For my unfortunate self, I remain upon the sick-list, quite *hors de plume*.

There will be, in a few days, a Congress of politicians at Bedford, each one up for a place. The appointment which will give Mr. BUCHANAN the most trouble is that of Minister to Mexico. Gov. PRICE, of New Jersey, thinks himself well entitled to it, and is supported by a powerful influence. But the South will not quietly permit this place to be given to any Northern Democrat. She holds a lien upon this situation, which is one of the ties that connect her to the Union. I perceive that a correspondent known to possess facilities for obtaining accurate information, states that the offer of the place has been made to Senator BENJAMIN. This appointment would be so indecorous that I trust there is an error in the statement. Mr. BENJAMIN is a gentleman of talents, possessing not only solid abilities but brilliant eloquence and apparently considerable learning. He is perfectly fitted for the Mexican Mission except in the one important respect, that he is the chief of a band of speculators in Mexican grants, of which one, that respecting the Tehuantepec Transit, is the fulcrum on which the progressive wing of our Democracy intend to rest their lever for the total overthrow of Mexican nationality. To send such a man to such a country would be a shameless outrage.

But Mr. BENJAMIN has already been once in Mexico as a sort of diplomatic outsider, and the queer circumstances under which he was then sent certainly do diminish the improbability of the report that he will be sent again.

Pending the suspension of intercourse on our part, there are two Mexican Ministers here, Col. ROBLES and Señor MATA. ROBLES is a diplomatist and man of the world, and has great respect for any party at home which has power or is likely to get it. He nominally represents the Zuloaga faction. M. MATA is agent for the Juarez Party, which is pretty certain to be the Government in no long time.

The Government is expected to get through the dog-days by force of the impetus of the movement preceding. Mr. COBB has returned to his post. Mr TOUCEY has not yet left, but is too ill to obstruct business in his department. Gen. CASS is quite feeble; in fact, he has not strength sufficient to resign. Our foreign relations will receive no attention until Messrs. BUCHANAN and APPLETON return.

By the way, I observe that Mr. APPLETON is charged with making a great deal of money by obtaining jobs for Mr. WENDELL, the printer and binder—and a very high-binder, according to his enemies. The particular amount reported to be paid Mr. APPLETON as commissions on these services and as occasional editor of the *Union*, is $10,000 *per annum*. Mr. WENDELL being questioned on this point, declared the sum named entirely too small; he said it was $20,000. Mr. BUCHANAN also contributes editorially for the *Union*, but gets no salary. He wrote the first article against DOUGLAS, and obtained the privilege of inserting it without the correction of the acting editor. This fact accounts for the severity of its tone.

The truth is, that Mr. WENDELL, having no responsible manager but himself, is compelled to rely very much upon the President and Cabinet (including the honorary members of the Council) for his leading editorials. The President, in his articles, never attacks the Old Federalists, nor refers to the Lancaster resolutions of 1819, respecting Slavery in Missouri—though they were drawn by himself.

In regard to the binding, there is no doubt of WENDELL'S Democracy, nor, consequently, of his right to that job—when Mr. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, was remonstrated with by a practical member of the craft regarding the undue piling up of favors upon WENDELL, he said he was perfectly competent under the law, as he had been twenty-five years at the head of establishments employing a large force of binders. "Beside," bluntly affirmed the Secretary, "the true policy is to aggregate, and not disperse, the patronage. It gives us less trouble, and makes us fewer enemies." More philosophic than politic, *if true*.

I am taking medicine to get the gall and bile out of me; but I should like to write a letter or two on Democrats and Democracy in general before I am "discharged cured." A.

Indian Agent for Kansas—The President Rusticating—Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27, 1858.

Last Spring, when the President was full of wrath against Mr. MONTGOMERY, M. C. from a Pennsylvania District, he appointed an individual as Indian Agent in Kansas, upon a good salary. It was well understood at the time, that this gentleman was not wanted as Indian Agent, for there was enough already in the field—he was wanted for political purposes in the Territory, and it was in the bargain that he should stump the Territory for Lecompton, and as an earnest of his services in that field, he was to go to MONTGOMERY'S District and run him off the track there. The appointee took himself at once to the District represented by MONTGOMERY, and began to speak in favor of Lecompton. He met Mr. MONTGOMERY several times, and they were pretty severe upon each other. At last the M. C. concluded to make up with the President—hence the letter about a half barrel of whisky which has been the rounds of the Press. It is said here, by Madame Gossip, that it was that very whisky which produced the renewed friendship of the Executive for his disconsolate deserter. At any rate, the feud was forgotten and they are friends now.

The Indian Agent then betook himself to Kansas, where he tried to lecture the people, but could not get anybody to hear him. He then quietly traveled over Kansas to ascertain the sentiment upon the Lecompton Constitution.

Becoming satisfied of this, he has returned to Washington, where he gives his opinions of the Territory without being asked. He characterizes the people as a set of cut-throats, with the exception of two or three anti-slavery towns, and as for Lecompton, he frankly admits that it won't get one thousand votes in the approaching election! So much for Indian Agencies in Kansas—and Pennsylvania.

The weather has been so cold of late here, that the President scarcely needs his residence to be so far away as the "Home." It has been almost too cool for comfort at night, and the days have been like those of early autumn.

A word more about "The Soldier's Home." It seems that the President is a little angry with the letter-writers for their stories about his Summer residence. He asserts that he pays for every mouthful of food that he eats there—that he is no tax upon the establishment. He simply gets his rent free. This is well enough, but I wonder if the Secretary of War can say as much. Can the dozens of useless officers there, who in salaries eat up the income of the poor soldiers, say as much? There is going to be a rigorous examination into the abuses at the "Home" next Winter—with what results we shall see.

The President is in earnest about leaving for Bedford Springs, and perhaps is gone while I write this—all depends upon the state of the public business.

The Lecomptonites here, pretend that Gov. DENVER has received news from Kansas, intimating that the Lecompton Constitution will be accepted by the people of that Territory. Either this is all gammon—as it doubtless is—or Gov. DENVER has lost his truth. He was never of the opinion that Lecompton could poll two thousand votes in the Territory, and if now the Administration really believes it is going to be carried, there is a plot by which they expect to cheat the real citizens of Kansas. If there is such a plot, Gov. DENVER is purposely absent from Kansas at this time I will not believe, however, that anything of the kind is on foot. The Administration can hardly be so assinine. VYR.

FROM ALBANY.

Gerrit Smith Movement—Election Prospects—Canal Commissioner Ruggles—Political Conventions—The Hon. Ira Harris—Observatory Matters—Probable Acceptance of Professor Mitchell—Reminiscences of 1839—Mysterious Steamboat Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The Gerrit Smith movement which, when first brought to the attention of the public by your correspondent, provoked only a derisive doubt, begins to be noticed as something of no little importance. Whatever may be the prevailing opinion now concerning the movement itself, or of Mr. SMITH, matters little, since if he runs for Governor, as he doubtless will, he will come near exerting a controlling influence in the canvass, if he does not even forestall the result in the State, the same as the Birney organization for President did in 1844. The whole vote polled in this State last Fall was in round numbers 440 000, which is not likely to be exceeded at the next contest. Had the opposition (Republicans and Americans) been united the Democrats would have been beaten by about 50,000. It is argued now that the opposition forces will be united in the next contest, and hence must succeed by something like 50,000 majority. I have heard no man of good judgment give to Mr. SMITH less than 50.000 votes, which will mainly be drawn from the Republican ranks—the radical Abolitionists and the Prohibitionists. In such an event, what will avail the Republican and American alliance? Another question: In the event of a union taking place between the Republicans and Americans, will that union embrace all who voted with those parties last Fall? Are there not some Americans, say one-fourth of them, who will refuse to be transferred, or who, on the dismissal of their own party, will go to the Democracy? And are there not some, not a small minority, of the Republicans, principally Germans who will be repelled by the contact of Know-Nothingism, and will go over, or back rather, to the Democracy? And may not these two classes of voters be numbered by the thousand? At any rate, with GERRIT SMITH in the field, prepared as he is understood to be to make a vigorous canvass, with the encouragements and discouragements consequent thereto, with the temper of the times highly favorable to the experiment of his running—is not the success of the united opposition—if they do unite—something less than a foregone conclusion?

The Republican General Committee in this City have made a formal offer to the Americans to unite on a candidate for Congress, a union in which the Slavery question shall be deemed "paramount." The answer of the Americans has not yet been made. It is thought, however, that they will lay down popular sovereignty in the clearest sense, and opposition to alien suffrage in the Territories, as two principal planks on which the united forces must stand.

Immediately on the announcement of the appointment of the Hon. SAMUEL B RUGGLES to the vacant Canal Commissionership, came the proposition to transfer Commissioner SHERRILL to the Western Division, where the vacancy existed, and place Mr. RUGGLES on the Eastern Division. This purpose was formed without consulting Mr. RUGGLES. Mr SHERRILL probably knew something about the scheme, which was not less an insult to Mr. RUGGLES than it was a deliberate purpose to supersede Gov. KING in his intention to give the Western Division the benefit of Mr. RUGGLES' peculiar qualifications. It should be understood that the Board of Canal Commissioners locate the several Commissioners; any two can control, so that Messrs. SHERRILL and JAYCOX, by acting together, can dispose of Mr. RUGGLES in any manner they please—place him in the Eastern, Western or Middle Division. Wherever placed, however, he would be none the less Canal Commissioner, with the power and the duty to know what was going on all the whole length of the Canals. The work on the Eastern Division being nearly all finished, Mr. RUGGLES, if placed there, would probably find time to look into matters generally, more fully than the active duties on the Western Division would allow him to do. I do not understand the purpose of placing Mr. SHERRILL on the Western and Mr. RUGGLES on the Eastern Division to have been given up, notwithstanding Mr RUGGLES' decided protest. The locating or relocating of the Commissioners may take place at any time, according to the will of any two Commissioners. Mr. RUGGLES has gone to the Western Division, where he will probably remain until interfered with.

The interesting "Reminiscences" by the veteran editor of the *Evening Journal* concerning State Conventions, candidates, &c., by which the said machinery was patented by the inventors in Albany, at an early day, which fact fully accounts for its almost exclusive use,—has taken the place of more active discussions by politicians touching the ensuing canvass. Whether this or the GERRIT SMITH movement has caused the pause, certainly there is one—for the moment only, I presume. At the Musard Concerts, in the Academy of Music, one of the little arrangements behind the scenes was to work a bit of machinery so that in a twinkling the name of the next celebrity or candidate for applause would be illuminated in a particular spot on the side panels of the stage. In this manner the audience were forewarned who and what were coming next. Whether the manager borrowed the idea from the politician, or the politician from the manager, I do not know. At any rate, they both seem to have got the same idea. The manager announces the Stars, the politician, the candidates—a convenience all round. On the political stage, the last name that has thus been announced in connection with the ensuing canvass for Governor on the Republican side, is the Hon. IRA HARRIS, of this City. Mr. WEED has just told us that Judge HARRIS was his candidate, though unsuccessful, on a grievous occasion. Whether such is the case now, is left to be inferred. At any rate, there is significance in the circumstances attending the bringing out of the Judge's name, which fairly places him on the list of candidates. He has a reputation that extends throughout the State, and confessedly would make a strong candidate before the people.

There is a pause in the Observatory controversy. The sudden death of Mr. WILDER, to whom the reply of the Trustees had mainly been committed, caused a derangement and delay. But an inconsiderable part of the reply had been "blocked out," and none of it completed, by Mr. WILDER, at the moment of his death; and therefore the largest share of that labor has devolved on other hands. Meanwhile, the Scientific Council hold possession of the Observatory, under the usual thirty-day notice to quit, which has not yet expired. There has been some intimation of a compromise, though, perhaps, without proper authority. It is to be presumed, however, that the Trustees will listen to no such proposition that does not contemplate the withdrawal of the Scientific Council, and the acknowledgment of the full and absolute authority of the power of the Trustees. The exercise of that power might properly be the subject of compromise. I understand that so far from declining to accept the invitation of the Trustees to become Director of the Observatory, the correspondence with Prof. MITCHELL inspires the hope that he will accept of the appointment.

*Speaking of Mr. WEED'S *Reminiscences of Conventions, Candidates, &c.*, which everybody reads with so much interest, reminds me that the veteran editor might produce one of the most readable books imaginable, if he would only throw his recollections of politics, men and movements into shape for the press. I will venture to hope that if ever he does thus favor the public, he will not forget to give us the particulars of certain appliances by which the old Third Senate District was carried in 1839. There are probably those who were then (and may be still) residents of Albany who, by taxing their memory, will be able to recall the fact that about the hour of 10 on the morning of the Sunday preceding the election in the year aforesaid, there arrived at the steamboat-landing, at the foot of Hamilton-street, the steamer *Columbus*. People were on their way to church when the boat came to the dock. In those days steamboats were not as plenty on the Hudson as now, and a "wild boat," that is, one not belonging to a regular line, arriving out of time, was a circumstance not likely to go unnoticed. Consequently quite a crowd of people was very soon attracted to the landing, but not, however, before the *Columbus'* passengers had come off and made their way to the Eagle Tavern, which was then in its glory. Those passengers were *four in number*, but in the bustle incident to the unusual circumstance, nobody thought of noticing in particular who or how many they were. Who in reality those four gentlemen were, I presume that R. M. B, or S D., of your City, might by a little effort of the memory be able to tell more accurately than I can. It is true I have my impressions, but might not be entirely correct as to the *other two* Nor does it matter. The four gentlemen did not tarry long at the Eagle, but made their way to the mansion of his Excellency Governor SEWARD, in South Pearl street, where they were soon joined by Mr WEED and three or four other Albany Whig politicians, for whom messengers had been dispatched. Of course a close conference followed, at which the interesting fact was announced that the election in the Third Senate District having come to be regarded with especial interest by certain patriotic gentlemen in New-York, *seven thousand* reasons had been collected in that City to lay before the intelligent electors of said district, (who who were presumed to be open to conviction,) and that the steamboat had been chartered late Saturday night previous to convey the aforesaid gentlemen with said reasons to Albany, to be scattered abroad thence throughout the district. By what understanding the aforesaid seven thousand reasons came to be collected at that late hour, and how they came to be dispatched to Albany in that precise way, and other kindred circumstances, Mr. WEED can probably tell better than I can. It was under the old constitution, when the election continued three days. To scatter the reasons aforesaid, so that they would tell on the result, was a work that admitted of no delay. In the swiftest time possible they were apportioned among the counties composing the district, and before nightfall more than one "mysterious horseback traveler" might have been seen wending his way over the Helderbergs It will be recollected that ERASTUS ROOT, FRIEND HUMPHREY and MITCHELL SANFORD were the Whig candidates, there being two vacancies in the district to be filled that year. The district was decidedly Democratic, though, besides the additional reasons, there were some favoring circumstances that animated the Whigs.

The messengers to the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Green, &c., being well on their way, we will return to Albany, where the mysterious errand of the *Columbus* was the general topic of discussion. The captain and officers were questioned, but they could, or would not, afford the desired information. As the story grew, the more mysterious did it become. Finally, at the Eagle, where the discussion had become somewhat excited, a quiet, knowing gentleman took aside another who *thought* he knew it all, and was sure to tell all he did know, and something over, and *confidentially* informed him—only *him*—that the *Columbus* was chartered by a special messenger, who had arrived the day previous in the British steamer, and who had proceeded by express north with important dispatches for Sir JOHN HARVEY, then Governor-General of Canada. Of course the *confidential* fact was all over town within half an hour, and the aforesaid four individuals, who began to grow a little uneasy, had the satisfaction of being relieved from further scrutiny. The *ruse* took. Everybody believed the story, and the precise character of the dispatches to the Canadian Governor-General became the topic of discussion till a late hour that evening The *Argus* was "sold" by the report, for its columns Tuesday morning contained the following:

"A MYSTERY AND ITS EXPLANATION.—Our city was not a little excited on Sunday by the mysterious arrival, about noon, of the steamboat *Columbus*, from New-York, which place she left at 12 o'clock the previous night, with only four or five persons on board, one of whom started express for the North, and the others returned in the *Columbus* at 2 P. M. All the afternoon groups were inquiring. 'What's in the wind?' Numerous were the conjectures and rumors and surmises which the *quid nuncs* started to solve the mystery.

The explanation doubtless is that, as the *Great Western* brought over two millions of dollars for Canada, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments by the Provincial banks, an agent was dispatched express to advise of its arrival; and as there is no day boat on Sunday, and as the loss of a day would have ensued by waiting till the afternoon of that day, the *Columbus* was dispatched specially for that purpose."

Whether the "Express for the North" ever reached Canada, I have no knowledge. That the expresses with the "reasons" for the "unpurchased and unpurchasable" of the Third District did reach their destination in time to have their reasons take effect I am quite certain. The result showed that they did, for the Whigs carried the District, to the amazement of the Democrats. The majority was small—Gen. ROOT having but *one* majority.

If in this narrative I have omitted anything essential to "the truth of history," I leave Mr. WEED to supply the same. I thought that since "Recollections" were the order of the day, this might appropriately come in. There are sundry other "Reminiscences" which might, without marring the interest of the "general plan," be added. *Nous verrons.* RODERICK.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans July 20, touching at Key West July 22, and Havana July 23, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She brings 146 passengers.

On the 25th inst., lat. 37° 30' North, lon. 78° 20' West, spoke United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, from Key West for the Mediteranean.

On the 26th inst., experienced a strong gale from the northeast.

On the passage out from Havana to New-Orleans ran over and killed a large whale.

At Havana, the American brig *Nancy* was seized on Sunday, the 18th inst., by consent and advice of the Acting United States Consul-General, THOMAS SAVAGE; and when the *E. C.* left she was being discharged by the Spanish Government, under the *police* superintendence of the Consul-General of the United States. Those most familiar in those matters, think the Courts will not sustain the action of the officers in charge, who have been premature in their discoveries. Capt. WILLIAMS and his crew are in the Tacon prison.

The *Diario* announces that MAX MARATZEK has leased the Tacon Theatre for the coming season at $13,000 a month, and engages to bring out a fine operatic Company.

The death of Dr. JOHN J. LAWRENCE occurred at Matanzas on the 8th.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN FOSTER, connected with the firm of CHAS. TYNG & Co., took place at Havana last week. He had been a citizen of Havana for sixteen years, during which he had secured universal respect. The attendance was unusually large.

The official *Gaceta* publishes the contract for transporting the mails from the Island to Spain. The two firms of BOFILL, MARTORELL & Co., and PABLO, TINTORE & Co., are the contractors. The Government pays $32,000 for the round voyage. The engagement holds good for a year, but is terminable at four months' notice from the Captain-General.

The Superior Civil Governor gives notice that the certificates granted to the Coolies and Yucatanese, of the right of citizenship, are to be regarded as evidences of manumission and freedom, and are to be viewed by local authorities as such.

A writer in the *Prensa* gives information as to the proposed future arrangement of intercourse between Havana and New-York. One plan is to establish a weekly communication with Charleston, to be extended to New-York by railroad or coastwise steamer. The other proposes to take advantage of the four days' through arrangement between New-Orleans and this City, by opening more frequent intercourse with the former point. The point in either case will be Cedar Keys, Florida, to be reached semi-weekly from Havana in sixteen hours.

Markets active and firm. Stock of Sugar 170,000 boxes. Freights better and in good demand North; for Europe slack. Exchange on London 13 premium; New-York, 2½; New-Orleans, 4. Health of the city good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst. Sugars were firm at Havana. Sterling Exchange heavy at 12@13 premium. Exchange on New-York 2@2½ ₩ cent.; on New-Orleans, 3@4 ₩ cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Preparations for the Expedition to Paraguay.

The Route to Utah—Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands—Disappointment at Fraser's River—War Vessels at the Isthmus, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The journal of Capt. J. H. SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has been received by the War Department, giving an account of his observations along the route to Utah, but it is too stale and uninteresting for publication. The *Union* may possibly publish it.

Dispatches received to day by the State Department from the Sandwich Islands report J. W. BORDEN, United States Commissioner, as having arrived and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

Private advices to Governor STEVENS report a slight disappointment on the part of the miners at Fraser's River. That river continued very high, and retarded the operations of the new immigrants.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches stating that the *Saranac* had left Panama for San Juan del Sur and other points along the Pacific Coast. The object of this cruise of the *Saranac* is, as I stated some time ago, to redress the grievances of our citizens and make a general settlement with a number of towns on the coast where the rights of Americans have been totally disregarded. This vessel was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1848—is a side-wheel steamer of the second class, and carries six heavy guns.

When I first announced that the *Fulton* had been ordered home for the Paraguay service, my dispatch was pretty generally contradicted by those who are now, at this late day, stating the same fact as an item of *news*. The *Fulton* is a side-wheel steamer of the third class, and carries five guns. She was built at New-York, in 1837. It would be well for some correspondents not to make it a rule to contradict every fact of which they themselves are unfortunately ignorant.

A great misapprehension exists as to the object of the Administration in ordering several vessels-of-war to Greytown. For some time past our Government has used the precaution to keep at each terminus of the Panama Transit a war ship. The protection of our citizens, while in transit across the Isthmus, required this precaution. The vessels at San Juan, being needed for other duty, were ordered from that point, and the late orders of Secretary TOUCEY directing other ships of the Home Squadron to repair to Greytown, is only to supply the place of those which have left. At this time we have no ship there.

Private advices received in this city, to day, from Austin, state that Gov. RUNNELLS will probably appoint the Hon. MATT WARD as United States Senator from Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. MATT WARD, of Texas, it should be recollected, is not *the* MATT WARD of Kentucky. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The course to be pursued towards Paraguay, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Administration, is now determined upon. It is reliably ascertained that from the isolated position of Paraguay and difficulty of access to it, that it is capable of making a vigorous resistance to an outside force.

Independently of a few small vessels, mounting altogether an armament of six or eight guns, LOPEZ has three or four steamers, recently constructed in England, and at an eligible point on the river a fort mounting one hundred guns of different calibre. He has, also, a standing army of 12,000 men, and has recently received from England a cargo of arms and ammunition. In his employ as engineers and ordnance men there are also several French officers.

The Administration will send a fleet of six or seven vessels, including the *Harriet Lane* and *Fulton*, the former to be the flag ship. Commander PAGE, who has been selected for the command of the expedition, has proceeded to the North in order to charter such additional steamers as may be adapted to the expedition. Although it is not supposed that it will be necessary to fire a single gun, yet in view of the defensive preparations at Paraguay, it is determined our force shall be sufficiently formidable to meet all possible contingencies. The Commissioner has not yet been selected.

Lord NAPIER had a long interview with Secretary CASS to-day.

The President, before leaving for Bedford Springs, appointed JOHN NUGENT, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, who is now here, agent to proceed to Fraser's River, to make proper representations to citizens of the United States, with a view of preventing collisions or outbreaks in that quarter, our Government being satisfied from official and other sources that a liberal policy will be pursued toward them by the British authorities.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 28.

Leavenworth advices of the 26th have been received, per U. S. express to Booneville. A man named JOHN B. SCOGGINS, notorious as the leader of a band of horse-thieves and robbers in the South, has been arrested in that city, and messengers have been sent to Fort Scott to procure evidence against him. Several murders are charged to have been committed by SCOGGINS, both in Scott County and on the Big Blue.

From Boston.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE—THE NAUSHON HOUSE BURNED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28

The bark *Sebois* arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Cienfuegos with yellow fever on board. Capt. McNIEL, HENRY MASON, the 2d mate; JOSEPH WOOD, a passenger, and THOS. McFARLAND and GEO. NORMAN, seamen, all died on the passage. The barks *Tola Wylie*, *St. Mary's* and brig *Spitfire* are still at Quarantine with the fever on board.

The Naushon House, at Wood's Hole, was burned to the ground yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at noon to-day with 17 passengers for Halifax and 54 for Liverpool. She takes out about $1,000 in specie.

The Georgia Banks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 28.

The Milledgeville papers contain a proclamation from the Governor of Georgia, ordering the State Treasurer not to receive the bills of nearly all the specie-paying banks of the State, in consequence of a technical informality in the semi-annual returns of the banks, which were made as formerly.

Robbery and Probable Murder.

WAREHAM, Mass., Wednesday, July 28.

ALVIN GIBBS was knocked down and dangerously injured, and robbed of $500 last evening. His life is despaired of. The two men who robbed GIBBS have been arrested in Taunton, and a portion of the money was found in their boots.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax at about 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Wednesday, July 28.

The brig *Jas. Davis*, from Boston for Philadelphia, was in contact off Race Point, Saturday, with the schooner *Leonora*, from Boston for Hartford, and both put in here to repair damages.

Death of Sam Brown.

ADRIAN, Mich., Wednesday, July 28.

SAM BROWN, late General Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 28.

The steamer *Falls City* broke her piston and drove out the cylinder head. Five deck passengers were badly scalded, and two drowned. The accident occurred thirty miles below Memphis, while on her upward trip yesterday.

Two Murderers Sentenced.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 28.

COX and WILLIAMS, convicted of murder on board the brig *Albion Cooper*, have been sentenced to be hung on the 27th of August. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge CLIFFORD.

Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 28.

J. F. FARNSWORTH was nominated to day, by one majority, for reëlection to Congress in the Second District of Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION IN NASSAU-STREET

Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port, Knocks Down Stephen B. Dillaye in the Street.

LETTERS FROM MR. DILLAYE AND A WITNESS FOR THE ASSAILANT.

Between cats of one color, a Persian sage says, there is no true friendship, and an adaptation of that Oriental proverb, suitable for the latitude and politics of New-York, might read thus: Between Democrats of one stripe there is often animosity. Let STEPHEN D DILLAYE and EMANUEL B. HART bear witness.

About four months since, the columns of this paper contained certain special communications from Mr. DILLAYE, touching his removal from the office of General Appraiser, in which he cast very broad reflections on Mr. HART, Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Secretary COBB, and other persons, who, in the eye of the public, are, like JOHN GILPIN, "of credit and renown." Mr. DILLAYE'S communications were over his own signature, and he publicly and with a thorough sense of his responsibility, recognized them as his offspring. One of the principal persons aggrieved was Mr HART, Surveyor of the Port, who, like "Tam O'Shanter's" wife, "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," and nursed it for a long time.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the clock of Trinity Church had intimated to the Wall street bankers and other changers of money that the blissful time of closing had arrived, Mr. HART left his office, No. 27 Pine street, in company with Mr. THOS. C. FIELD, Public Administrator. Passing the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, who should they meet but Mr. DILLAYE. The offensive matter was published several months ago, but Mr. HART had delayed meeting Mr. DILLAYE—had not, in short, stumbled against him until yesterday. On the rencontre, Mr. HART accosted him, and as an eye-witness, a friend of Mr. HART, informs us, said, "You infamous libeller, this is the first time I have met you since you published that libel on me. Take that." And with these words he ejected into Mr. DILLAYE'S face what in genteel society is usually consigned to a spittoon. Mr. DILLAYE, being not unnaturally indignant, made a retort. "You scoundrel," he said, according to the aforesaid eye-witness, "you are a taller man than I am; go away from me; I am armed." And implying that he uttered no empty threat, he, as the said eye-witness says, but as Mr. DILLAYE denies, placed his dexter hand in the interior sinister pocket of his coat, when Mr. HART, thinking no time was to be lost, raised a heavy cane, tipped with a weighty ferule, and brought it down with such force upon Mr. DILLAYE'S neck, that it made him shed both blood and tears.

He was taken by sympathizers, who did not pass by on the other side, to HICKS' restaurant, on the opposite corner, where Democratic politicians, when down town, do most resort. There his wounds were washed. The blow was, as Mercutio says, "enough," but the skull was not fractured, and Mr. DILLAYE though weak with the loss of blood, was able to walk home, as if there had been no split in the Democratic camp. Mr. HART, with his friend Mr. FIELDS, repaired to the Mayor's office, and told his Honor what he had done, said he was not ashamed of it, was willing to be held responsible, and so forth. As Mr. DILLAYE did not appear to prefer any charge of assault, of course no warrant was issued, and Mr. HART, after bidding adieu to his Honor, wended on his way. Whether it will thus quietly terminate or not is yet to be seen. Mr. DILLAYE'S friends assure us that the matter will early be laid before the Grand Jury. In the meantime, we submit the following card from Mr. DILLAYE:

CARD FROM MR. DILLAYE.

To the Public:

No. 62 NINTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To prevent any misrepresentation, I make the following statement of facts, as to a BRUTAL, INFAMOUS AND COWARDLY LOADED-CANE ATTACK made on me this afternoon by EMANUEL B. HART in Nassau street:

At about five minutes before 3 o'clock I left my office to attend to a business matter up-town. Going from the office I went up William to Pine street, up Pine, by the Surveyor's office, to Nassau. Just as I was opposite the Bank of Commerce, some one pressed against me from behind, and blew on the side of my face—I think intending to spit in my face. Wholly unprepared for such an event, and not seeing who it was, I turned suddenly, when EMANUEL B. HART stood in front of me, and said, "What do you think of that," or "Take that, you puppy." I replied "I think you are an infamous scoundrel—but as I am utterly without arms, and you are double my size and have a loaded cane, I will meet you at another time." Immediately thereupon, in fact so suddenly that I did not see the movement, I found myself knocked from off the sidewalk and staggering in the street, unable to control myself, until some one, as I am told, caught hold of me and took me into the saloon in the cellar of the building on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, where, after bathing my head and washing away the clotted blood, as blood had flowed profusely, I sat, for I was so dizzy that I could not stand without assistance, until a carriage could be provided to take me to the office of Doctor MARCY, where I had the wound probed and dressed, and finding the skull-bone without fracture, was taken to my residence. The slung-shot hit my hat, which so warded the blow as to prevent a fracture.

The reason of this cowardly ruffianism is undoubtedly attributable to the truths I stated with reference to HART, in my letter to HOWELL COBB of June 8. If I had been armed—as I most certainly shall be in future—there would have been no occasion for this note. I submit this statement to the public, and call upon the gentlemen who were witnesses of the transaction to correct it, if I have either over-stated or in any way mis stated it, and leave the community to characterize the loaded-cane exercise of this United States official as it deserves. It will take a good many such demonstrations either to frighten me from a duty I owe to the public, or to convince the people that Mr. COBB'S official has selected the most judicious mode of improving his reputation.

Very respectfully yours,
STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

On the other hand, we have received from an eye-witness—a "bloody eye"-witness, to appearances—a letter which treats the assault very much as if it were a Custom-House usage. Thus lightly it disposes of the event which greatly agitated Wall-street and will make a great buzzing in Washington to-day:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a reporter, but now and then, when I happen to see a thing of particular interest which is likely to escape the brethren of that omnipresent order, I have a fancy for jotting it down purely *pro bono publico*.

This afternoon then, Mr. Editor, I stumbled, by the luckiest accident in the world for a connoisseur, upon the pleasantest little fracas imaginable. I was climbing the hill from Wall street to Pine, up Nassau, when I saw before me, wearily working his way also, a man apparently carrying a heavy weight in him or about him somewheres. The man turned to look down Nassau street, and I recognized the Ex Appraiser General, STEPHEN D. DILLAYE. Just as the distinguished ex-port crossed Pine-street, opposite the marble palace, which is the refuge of those who have deserved well of—never mind who—I looked down Pine, and saw E. B. HART, the Surveyor of the Port, and THOS. C. FIELDS coming along at what soldiers call a "charging pace"—FIELDS apparently endeavoring to moderate the speed of the duo—probably on account of the warm weather. At this moment HART appeared to catch sight of DILLAYE, and immediately crossed the street and addressed him. I was near enough to hear the conversation; and a pardonable curiosity—pardonable on account of the parties engaged—induced me to stop. HART walked up to DILLAYE and said—"You infamous libeller, this is the first time I have met you since you libelled me," and did incontinently spit in DILLAYE'S face, accompanying the action with the slightly superfluous remark, "Take that." Whereupon DILLAYE turned exceeding white about the gills, and fell into such a fit of trembling that I had some fear the amusement would be brought to an untimely end. However he summoned voice and presence of mind to say—"You scoundrel you—you are a bigger man than I am. Go away from me, I am armed," and thrust his hand into his coat-tail pocket, apparently with a design to take out a Paixhan gun, or some other great and deadly weapon—possibly no worse thing than a Colt's revolver. HART had in his hand a whalebone walking-stick, covered with a kind of white web, the heaviest part of which was decidedly the ferule, and the instant DILLAYE said he was armed, and clapped his hand *a tergo*, he drew off and rapped him across the neck with it—it was not a blow which a good sized boy would have *caved* under; but the Ex Appraiser, like the immortal *Bob Acres*, killed with a pistol without either stock, lock, or barrel, shot up into the air, performed a series of pirouettes and *tours de force* which would have caused a *maître de danse* to perish of envy—fluttered in air like some unfortunate bird whose brightly-glancing wing has been broken by the cruel shot of the huntsman, and came down to mother-earth, shrieking and crying: "Catch me, catch me, take me, take me" It struck me he was about as well "taken" as anybody I have seen lately. HART looked at him for a minute, with a smile of ludicrous pity, and then walked away with FIELDS. DILLAYE'S fright was too jolly a farce for even his nerves to stand.

For a few minutes there was a great excitement about the Custom-house; clerks poked their heads out of windows, and carts stopped and blocked the streets. But, after a bit, DILLAYE picked himself up, saw that the coast was clear, and disappeared in a ghostly manner from the scene of action.

In the name of Democratic unity, and the happy family generally, what's in the wind? Is this the beginning of the end, or the end of the beginning? Only 1858—and canes and pistols going already among the high controling powers! Where shall we be in 1860?—we unfortunate Democrats—for I own the soft impeachment—I am one of the unterrified.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Seizure of Slavers at Key West.

CASES OF BRIG "HUNTRESS" AND BARK "LYRA."

From the Key of the Gulf, July 17

The case of the brig *Huntress*, seized at this port as a slaver in May last, has been decided. The brig and cargo were seized at this port by the Collector on or about the 20 h of May last, for an alleged violation of the acts of Congress against the Slave-trade, and also for a violation of the Revenue laws. On the 28th of May a libel was filed by the District-Attorney, and thereupon the brig and cargo was taken into the custody of the Marshal and notice given, &c. On the return of the attachment and monition, CHARLES TIFT, of this place, in the capacity of consignee of the master, who had left the District, also as the substituted agent of FERNANDO DEL PINO, of the City of New-York, was admitted to claim the brig for PINO, whom he alleged to be the owner, and DON CAYETANO GARCIA, a Spanish subject residing at Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, was admitted to claim the cargo or the greater part of it, as the owner thereof. Upon the trial of the case the following facts were adduced:

That previous to October, 1857, the brig *Huntress* was owned a year or more at this place. It appears from her register that she was built at Nacot Creek, in New-Jersey, in 1839.

On or about the 3d or 4th day of April, as appears by the crew-list certified by the Collector, the vessel, under the command of J. L. BROWN, sailed from Charleston, bound to Cardenas, carrying with her the register of the vessel which had been given to CAY, MONTAUER & CAY on the 9th January, 1858.

CAY, MONTAUER & CO., attended to the loading of the vessel at Charleston, probably as ship's agent or consignee. The vessel was loaded with 1,000 sacks of corn, 206 casks or tierces of rice, 50 barrels of corn meal, seven cases and one barrel.

The brig's crew were all foreigners. Upon an examination of the vessel, it was found that she had bent a pretty fair suit of sails except the mainsail, which is old, and one extra new suit of sails; also a number of spare yards, booms and spars. Among the peculiar articles found on board the brig were four or five hand pumps, three of tin, used in pumping water from casks; one ship's medicine-chest, lacking many of the articles usually found in such chests, and did not appear to have been recently filled; one other ship's medicine-chest, about sixteen inches square and twelve deep, recently repacked, many of the articles not marked, and deficient in many articles usually found in such chests. Neither of the chests contained books of direction. The quantities and manner in which the above medicines were put up shows that they were evidently intended for use, and not for sale. Judge MARVIN, presiding in this District, delivered a very able and elaborate opinion of condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo.

THE SEIZURE OF THE LYRA.

The *Key*, of the same date, has the following:

The bark *Lyra*, of New-York, W. C. DICKEY, master, from Havana, bound to the coast of Africa, *via* Key West, was seized by the Collector of Customs at this place, on the 14th inst., upon suspicion of being fitted out for the Slave-trade, and on the same day she was attached by the United States Marshal. She came over from Havana to this place to change her register, she having changed owners in Havana. Her present bill of sale is in the name of Captain JAMES GAGE, of South Carolina, who gave Captain DICKEY power of attorney to obtain a temporary register here. Her old register and all her papers were sent to the Collector of Customs at this port in a sealed package by the American Consul at Havana.

The Collector's suspicions being aroused, he sent Lieut RANDOLPH, commanding the Revenue cutter *John Appleton*, to make an examination, who found a number of articles not manifested, among which was a large iron boiler and furnace, a large bag of wooden spoons, a case of assorted tin ware, six Minié rifles and six swords. The next day Lieut. RANDOLPH went on board in company with the Marshal to continue examination, and found the whole ground tier to consist of eighty-six pipes of water instead of rum, as mentioned in the manifest, thirty-six bars of round iron one and a half inch in diameter, two large boxes of medicines, a quantity of beef and pork, three or four thousand feet of board and scantlin, and a variety of other articles used in the Slave-trade.

The Collector and Revenue Officer gave the information to the District-Attorney, and he has instituted suit in behalf of the United States, for forfeiture and condemnation of vessel and cargo.

The bark had also on board $7,000 in Spanish doubloons, which it is presumed have been stolen or secreted by the master, for whose arrest a warrant is now in the hand of the Marshal, but as yet he has not been arrested, because not found.

In consequence of the absence of the United States District Judge, who left in the last steamer on a visit to the North, and was cognizant of the suspicions attached to this vessel, the case will not be tried until the first Monday in November next.

This is the second case of seizure, upon alleged complicity in the Slave-trade, that has occurred at this port within the last three months—the first of which has been condemned, and the vessel and cargo will be sold on Monday next, and the last one seems to be a clear case, and will, no doubt, share a like fate.

Dinner to Senator Hammond of South Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a report of the proceedings of a meeting at Beech Island, on the occasion of a public dinner to Senator HAMMOND. That gentleman's speech was of course the great feature. In speaking of the relations of the North and South he takes the following positions:

1. That if we were well out of the Union, with our constitution and political institutions established and acknowledged, the South would be more prosperous than she is now, or seems likely to be, in the Union.

2. That we are not likely to dissolve the Union until some very substantial issue is made, viz.: the North ruling us by a confirmed sectional majority, or a renewal of the tariff, banks, &c., or direct tampering with our slaves, &c.

3. That we have already achieved great victories over the North, and that, if we would unite and stand firmly, watchfully, with our arms in order, on the Constitution, truth, justice and our rights, with *the alternative* of a dissolution, there is reason to feel confident that we can not only sustain ourselves in the Union, but control the country, and, through it, the world.

4. That the South should review minutely and analytically the ground of the prevalent opinion that we want expansion of slave territory, and should also ascertain whether the thing be possible for the South, with our limited supply of slaves, which the Senator intimates be is adverse to increasing by reopening the Slave-trade, and which he regards as wholly impracticable.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.—Two boys were rowing in a skiff near Hudson, a few days since, when the boat coming in contact with the wheel of the horse boat, it was upset, and the two boys were thrown into the water. The horse boat was instantly stopped, and one of the boys rescued, but the other, JOSEPH LEVALLEY, of Athens, Greene County, was drowned. ALFRED GEORGE, of Newburg was drowned a few days since near that village. He was swimming after drift wood.

☞ We noticed a few days since, an outrage committed upon an old man named DONELLY, by five men, in Wilbur, Ulster County. Four of the five are known, and though not arrested at last accounts, their names and residences are ascertained. One of the number has gone to Rhinebeck. The others reside in or near Rondout. The three men who were arrested on suspicion have been discharged. DONELLY is slowly recovering.

SAN SALVADOR.

Refusal of an Exequatur to the American Consul—Arrival of our Minister to Guatemala—The Volcano of Conchagua—A View from the Summit—Fears of the Fillibusters—Cost of Labor and Living—Resources of San Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

La Union, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

The Government of the United States has sent a Consul to this place. He has been here some two months, but as yet they have not granted him his exequatur, and from present appearances they will refuse it to him, on the ground that the Government of Nicaragua complain of his acts while residing there during the Walker War. This has been an unfortunate place for American Consuls, as, of the three sent here at different times, two have died, and one returned home, unable to get an exequatur. It is to be hoped that the fate of the present official will be happier than that of his predecessors; besides, our Government actually need a representative here, as this port is the most important one on the Central American coast, and the most frequented by American vessels. The English, French, and several other European Governments, have Consuls here.

The steamer *Columbus* arrived here from Panama on the 25th inst., having on board Mr. Clark, our Minister to Guatemala. While in this place, he took the evidence of parties residing here touching the seizure of an American vessel, and the murder of the Captain, by the crew of a Guatemalian vessel-of-war, during the Fall of 1856. The name of the Captain was Christopher Lillie, *alias* "Cris Lille," a man well known to the *fancy* in New-York and San Francisco. Whatever may have been his character at home, it should not stand in his way when in need of protection from the flag of his country. When seized, he was trading along the coast, and bore the character of a quiet and peaceable man. From a conversation with Mr. Clark, I feel warranted in saying he will demand and enforce redress the most ample for the outrage committed.

In my previous letter I spoke of the Volcano of Conchagua, at the foot of which is situated the town of La Union. This volcano rises nearly 5,000 feet above the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca. The slope is cone-like, although not that perfect cone as is the beautiful Island of Tigre. On the highest peak of Conchagua, and distinctly visible to the naked eye from the streets of La Union, the authorities of the port have erected a telegraph station, from which, by means of signal flags, vessels entering the Gulf of Fonseca are known in the city for hours before they enter the harbor. The sentinel at the flag-staff can, with his glass, descry vessels when they leave the harbor of Realejo, about sixty miles distant. I recollect some time ago, when on board the steamer *Columbus*, as we were leaving the harbor of Realejo, I saw through the Captain's glass the blue outlines of a mountain, and asked him the name of it. He took the glass, and after looking at it a moment, said: That is Conchagua. They now know in La Union that the steamer *Columbus* is approaching, and so it was. I have often observed, on going to the wharf in the morning, an unusual activity among the workmen in hauling out launches, receiving cargoes, &c. On inquiry I have invariably been answered as follows: Such and such a vessel, consigned to such a house, is beating up the Gulf, and will be here at such an hour, and we are prepared to commence receiving and delivering freight the moment she comes to anchor. I had heard so much of the magnificent view to be obtained from the summit of Conchagua that I determined to make the ascent. So, about a fortnight ago, accompanied by two others, merchants of this place, one a native of the country,—still neither had ever ascended the mountain,—we climbed to the top of the volcano. I will describe to you our tour, which, although pursued under difficulties, amply repaid us for our labor.

The little Indian village of Conchagua, containing some five hundred inhabitants, is situated about one third the distance up the mountain, and about five miles from La Union.

We had arranged to take breakfast at that village, and after procuring a guide there, to make the ascent in time to reach the summit easily by noon, we left La Union about sunrise, mounted on sure-footed animals; the air was cool, and our road lay through a narrow gorge in the mountain, in which the rays of the sun, even at noon-day, scarcely could penetrate. We were continually ascending and descending deep ravines, until we arrived, after a ride of nearly two hours, at Conchagua. This village struck us as different from anything we had ever before seen. A broad Plaza, with its church more than a century old, as shown from an inscription over the principal entrance; its town-hall, its Cobildo, and other buildings adjacent, and the thatched cottages of the inhabitants perched among the rocks and along the sides of the numerous mountain streams that rushed through the ravine, give it a certain wild and peculiar appearance, unlike any other place I have seen in all Central America. We crossed the Plaza and rode to the house of the Alcalde, where we had bespoke a breakfast. And such a breakfast! and such hungry men to eat it too, really made the old Alcalde's dark eys dance for joy.

To show the resources of this country for supplying all the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, all their own production too, I will describe this breakfast. Our table, covered with a snow-white cloth, was placed in front of the Alcalde's house under an orange tree, on the banks of a narrow but noisy stream. Although there was but three in our party, the table was loaded with a supply sufficient for at least ten hungry men. We sat down. There were oysters roasted, fried and in the—shell, I was going to say, but they were all taken out the shell, and floated in a large wooden bowl. We had fresh eggs, (eggs are always fresh here,) fried, boiled and poached; fish, at least three varieties from the Gulf of Fonseca; chickens, broiled and stewed; tenderloin of beef boiled, and, in the way of vegetables, we had *frijoles*, plaintains, and some whose name I cannot now recollect; and above all, the king-dish to my taste, a salad of aguacate, which is known through all tropical countries under the name of the alligator pear, vegetable butter, vegetable marrow, &c. The above-named vegetable is cultivated by the Indians of Conchagua, and is esteemed superior to that raised in any other part of the country. Besides all that, in a large basket placed at the foot of the tree were a few of the fruits of the country, such as oranges, sweet lemons, pineapples, zapote, or momey apple, and a few others. I will never forget this breakfast; its abundance and variety was really astonishing. But what was still more astonishing was the price charged. For all that feast only three reals each, about thirty-six cents American currency, and the Alcalde acted as if he felt himself well paid too.

Still, when you calculate the cheapness of the articles of daily consumption here, it does not seem so astounding after all. For instance, the articles of oysters and fish. The Bay of Fonseca appears to be one immense oyster-bed, and fish are so numerous that they are caught with the most simple device. Oysters sell at a half real (six cents) per bushel, and a real will buy enough fish to supply a large family with a sufficiency for one day's consumption. Then beef is only 5 cents per pound, chickens 6 cents each, and vegetables of all kinds, and fruits, so cheap that they may almost be had for the asking.

I have often thought what a blessed country this would be for the thousands of starving poor, who lived a famished, suffering life in New-York, and the large cities during the past Winter. Here, although the laborer receives but about 20 cents a day, he can, by working three months, earn enough to live in luxury for the balance of the year, and it is to be regretted that too many act upon that principle. It seems an impossibility to hire men to work when they have a few dollars ahead.

To resume my account of our journey up the mountain: We left Conchagua about 9 o'clock, and after much rough riding for a distance of some three miles, we emerged from the woody ravines through which we had been traveling, and came out in an open plain, and before us, stretching up some 2,000 feet, was the summit of Conchagua, with its flag-staff, and flag flying, indicating that a vessel was entering the harbor. Now came the most difficult part of our journey; although the road was tolerably clear of rocks, the ascent was so steep that nothing but a zigzag course was practicable, and so, like ships at sea beating against a head-wind, we turned, and tacked, and beat about until, after two hours' hard labor from the time we left the woods, we at last reached the flag-staff on the summit of the mountain; but, to our great chagrin, when we arrived there, nothing could be seen—an impenetrable veil rested over the mountain. Presently the flag-staff-man came to us, and said that the present obscurity would break away in an hour, when we would have as fine a view as the mountain could afford.

We dismounted, and fastening our mules to the flag-staff, we removed the saddles, and using them as a pillow, we stretched ourselves on the turf, and for two hours enjoyed such a *siesta* as is known only to those who have performed a journey as laborious as we had. We were awakened by the man of the flag-staff, and our eyes were greeted by a sight that at once drove all sleep away, and brought us to our feet. The sky was clear—no clouds obscured the air. Before us lay the great Gulf of Fonseca, with its islands, the town of Amopola, on Tigre Island, La Union, and the vessels in the harbor, so near to us, apparently, that a stone thrown from where we stood would reach their decks; still, they were miles from us.

Across the Gulf rose Consuagueina from the shores of Nicaragua—a fellow-guardian with Conchagua, to the entrance to the Gulf of Fonseca. Still further in the distance could we see El Viejo and the volcanic chain extending across the great Plain of Leon, to where Momotombo rises out of the Lake of Managua.

Honduras, its mountains, the opening through which the railroad will pass, the Estmas whose course we could see for miles through the country,—all was spread out before us like a map.

With a glass we could see ships at sea many miles from us on the broad Pacific. I hardly think the world affords so beautiful and so extensive a view as may be seen from the top of the volcano of Conchagua. Our descent from the mountain was rapid and easy compared to our ascent, and we crossed the Plaza of La Union just as the bell was chiming the *oracion*, having been but two hours in retracing what it took us five hours to accomplish in the morning.

Since I last advised you there has been a change in the Government of San Salvador. The former President, Don Santana Castellon, having resigned, has been succeeded to the Presidency by Don Gregorio Barios, formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Everything remains quiet throughout Central America, although whenever a steamer arrives some evil-disposed person circulates a rumor of a new fillibuster foray upon Nicaragua, which causes much excitement until they receive satisfactory evidence of the falsity of the report. The fact is, the name of Walker and Fillibustero is a perfect night-mare to these people, and it will take a long while to remove from them the impression that all Americans, in some way, are connected with some fillibustering movement on Central America.

As our commercial relations with them are constantly increasing, they will soon know us better, and they will perceive that there is no sympathy between the better class of American citizens and the Fillibusteros. †

"Lucus a Non Lucendo"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of July 12, under the head of "College Commencements," your correspondent, in an article upon Hobart College Commencement says: "On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—*it is a free College. It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our eastern Colleges can give, and offers it without money and without price.*" The subject of a College education is one of very grave importance. It is a step taken once only for life; and so much in after-life depends upon it, that it should not be taken unadvisedly. So far as the article in question tends to call attention to a very good local school for boys, I have no objection to it, but when it seeks to place this school on a level, or even above "our Eastern Colleges," I think it is calculated to mislead. To one familiar with Eastern Colleges, the name of *College* suggests an institution with extensive accommodations, facilities for acquiring a classical and scientific education of the highest order; a venerable and learned President, a corps of highly-educated Professors in the different departments; a large and well-selected library, an extensive apparatus for illustrating the sciences, and other aids and appliances, few of which can be found in these small institutions of learning. Parents who sustain the expenses, and young men who are at the pains to qualify themselves for college, have a deep interest to secure those advantages where they are afforded in a high degree. The expenses attending a College course, at large or small Colleges, differ but little; the length of time required to complete it is the same. Hobart College is nominally "*free*," so far as tuition is concerned. This is a small item at any College; but the quarterly "*bill of incidentals*" and "*fines imposed*" here, nearly equal the quarterly tuition bill in other colleges.

But, even if it were true that a College education is offered "*without money and without price*," it is at least a doubtful question whether this is a recommendation. A very cheap thing is too apt to be lightly esteemed, and little sought for. Much of the advantages of a College course consists in the effects of those exertions which are put forth to attain it, and the privileges afforded are appreciated somewhat in proportion to their cost. This system of free tuition carries with it an idea of charity, of which some independent minds would be unwilling to become the recipients.

Where there is a *will* there will be found a *way* for the attainment of a College education, and without the *will* the College course will be of little benefit. Thousands of our most highly-educated men were poor boys, who, by extra exertion sustained themselves in college, and much of their success in after-life may be the fruits of such extra exertion. Again, when the income of a college, and the salaries of the professors, depend in some degree upon public favor and patronage, there is an incentive to exertion on the part of professors. Take away this incentive, and there would be danger that these exertions might be influenced by the fact that an increase of numbers would add to their duties and responsibilities, without a corresponding personal compensation.

Much of the benefit of a College course consists in the influence of mind upon mind, in the variety of minds and manners which are thus brought together, in the influence of example, in the competitions and rivalries to excel, as well as the precepts and instructions given by the professors. During a College course, personal acquaintances, associations and attachments are formed, which will continue for life. The more numerous and wide-spread these may be, the more pleasure and advantage will be derived from them. The pride of *maternity* is a commendable pride, and its influence salutary. Any graduate would refer to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Union, &c., as his "*Alma Mater*," with more pride than to an obscure institution. All these influences are of course better secured at a college of high standing, and where large numbers attend, and the effect of these influences cannot be calculated. I make these suggestions, not to discourage the attainment of a college education at any college, but to call attention to the higher classes of colleges, where superior advantages are afforded at little if any additional expense.

A Friend to "Eastern Colleges."

Snow on Mount Washington in July.

Tip-Top House, Mount Washington,
Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Yesterday, a small party of New-Yorkers made the ascent of Mount Washington through a thick mist. Towards evening the skies cleared for an hour and afforded us magnificent views. We spent a cosy night around the fire of the "Tip-Top House;" but soon after midnight a violent storm set in. The hail roared on the cabin-roof like grape shot. On coming out this morning we found the rocks *covered with snow!* The thermometer stood at 30°, and ice was formed on all the standing water. The earliest risers saluted with a volley of snow-balls from the "Tip Top" the tardy slumberers who came out to see the sun rise! Our host says that he has but once before witnessed this phenomenon in July.

Yours, truly, T. L. C.

PARIS.

Dramatic Trial at Caen—Safety of the Emperor's Person—A Nice Thing for Sophie Cruvelli—An Invaluable Addition to the French Tongue—A Novel Society—Condition of the Seine—Bathing in its Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, July 15, 1858.

A drama of moving interest has just been unrolled before the tribunal of Caen, the chief town of the department of Calvados, a hundred miles west of Paris. Twenty-one individuals men and women, were placed at the bar of the Court for murder and robbery—in other words, an organized band of assassins and robbers. The act which brought about their discovery, and which served as the principal count in the indictment, was the murder of M. Pechard, at Caen, a few months ago. The murdered man was a jeweler, who slept alone over his store, and who was known to possess, beside his jewelry, a considerable sum of money. The store was well guarded, first by a bell at the side of his bed, which was rung by the opening of either of the doors of the house, and afterwards by a large dog in the store. These additional securities to well locked doors formed no barrier to the operations of the ingenious thieves, who knew of their existence and overcame them. Pechard, however, was aroused by the noise in the store, and, both avaricious and courageous, engaged in a struggle with the flying thieves in the street, in which he lost his life. The police were several weeks in tracing out the perpetrators of this crime, and only accomplished the arrestation by an accident. Soon the whole band were tracked out and arrested, and then the difficulty of their arrestation was explained by the numerous passports in different names they bore on their persons, and by the practiced ingenuity they had exhibited in covering up their tracks through the country. They were arrested in different parts of France—some of them in Paris.

The trial acquired interest from the character of the men, and from the fact that their mistresses were seated in the prisoners' dock beside them, implicated in their crimes. The three principal prisoners were Graft, Pascal, and Mayer. These were tried for the murder of Pechard, the others as abettors before and after the act. Graft and Pascal were condemned to the guillotine, Mayer to the galleys for life. Twelve of the other prisoners were condemned to various terms of hard labor or close confinement from eight years down to three, while six were acquitted on the Pechard affair, but retained in custody for other offences.

Graft was the principal offender, and upon him the greatest interest of the trial fell. He is a young man, and affects great elegance in manners and dress. During the trial he repeatedly addressed the Court in a studiously polite manner, and with a shrewdness which he deemed irresistible, in the establishment of his innocence. In Italy, with the aid of a mountain retreat and a picturesque costume, largely garnished with arms, Graft would have rated as a first-class brigand, the terror of travelers and the romance of young girls. But France has no mountain retreats for this class of industrials, and her police and people are extremely unromantic in presence of their exploits. So that Graft, notwithstanding his feigned elegance of manners before the court; notwithstanding his lionizing at the Summer watering places, was reduced by the tribunal of Caen to the humble position of a common murderer and thief, and condemned to lose his head on the guillotine. In his last speech, in reply to the usual question, whether he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, Graft declared they might do with him as they pleased, but he pleaded with tears in his eyes in favor of his mistress, the girl Chretien, a sort of Cyclops of hideous mien, who had gained great influence over him by her energy of character. The girl was condemned to five years' dungeon. Graft soon recovered his usual hilarity, however, and made a joke on his condemnation which might have been laughable but for the occasion on which it was uttered.

Since the residence of the Emperor at Plombières, where he exposes his person every day in long walks in the neighborhood of the town, the police on the way to Plombières, as well as at the Imperial residence, exercise a redoubled surveillance over all doubtful persons. This surveillance has given rise to the following incident. A noble hidalgo, the Count de V——, of Madrid, arrived a few days ago at Paris, with the intention of visiting Plombières. At Epinal, on the route, the attention of the watchful police was fixed by the strongly-marked physiognomy and the costume of the noble Spaniard, and they demanded to see his passport. The Count had neglected to bring with him that indispensable document. He was thrown into prison, with a strong conviction on the part of the police of Epinal that they were going to save their country from a great crime. The telegraph was put in play, and the police soon learned, to their discomfiture, that their zeal had led them into a gross error. The Count was liberated with a deluge of apologies, but to show that he did not guard rancor for the mistake, he left a sum of money to be distributed among the prisoners of Epinal.

Not long ago I told you of the magnificent present made by the heir to the Viceroyalty of Egypt, Achmet Pacha, to an Italian girl at Paris, who had taught him French during a year's residence in this city. The testament of this unfortunate young Prince has just been opened, and among the bequests is found one of a million of francs to Sophie Cruvelli, the late prima donna at the Grand Opera, now the Baroness Vigier. It appears that during his residence at Paris, Achmet Pacha shared the general admiration for the brilliant young cantatrice, and seeking an interview, laid his heart and part of his fortune at her feet. (And when I say a part of his fortune, it must be recollected that the entire fortune of this Prince is estimated at $50,000,000!) Not more fortunate than the Prince President of the Republic, who, more than once, made overtures to the proud Sophie, he was rejected with a lesson on morals that made an impression on his better man. This is said to be the true history of the legacy left to the Baroness Vigier by the young Prince who has just perished so ignominiously in the waters of the Nile.

Since the immense success which attended the invention of the word *Lorette*, a word designating a certain class of gay women of the higher rank of those who live maritally out of marriage, we have had a succession of words for the same class, all seeking the honors of notoriety. The last word, however, is the best. A blonde actress invented a few months ago, a style of *coiffure* for the new Marie-Stuart bonnets, which became a rage at once in the *Lorette* world. The hair of the forehead is cut short, commencing a few inches and gradually growing longer as it approaches the ear. All the hair of the side of the head, in front of the ears, thus shortened, is tied up over night in fine bands in threads, in such a way that when undone in the morning there appears on each side of the forehead an immense puff of open, ragged, wavy hair, filling completely the relief in the sides of the Mary-Stuart bonnets. It has the air of being badly combed, and from this they derive the new designation—*les mal peignées*—("the badly combed") At first sight you would say inevitably "there's a lady who has forgot to comb herself this morning." But all this disorder is the result of studied art; the evening's banding requires two hours of the most active hair-dresser's hands; it is but a refinement of pride, an exaggeration of vanity. The *mal peignées* are found almost exclusively among the blonds, because the more daylight that can be shown through the dry, frizzled puffs, the better. It is only the exaggeration of the disorder that is most *comme il faut*—in its kind. The night that Mlle. Duverger made her first appearance on the stage in the new *coiffure*, the entire clan of *mal peignées* were present to give *éclat* to the new fashion. For that evening there was a shower of bouquets and applause, but for that evening only. The following evenings there was a good deal more pommade and less applause. The word *mal peignées*, like *Lorette* and *demi-monde*, as applied to a certain class of women, has made its *entrée* into the French language.

You know, perhaps, the superstition which reigns in France in regard to the number thirteen. To sit down with a dinner party composed of thirteen persons, to ride in a number thirteen carriage, to live in a number thirteen house, are, for Frenchmen, events that will inevitably be followed by bad luck. A society was lately formed at Bordeaux, called the "Society of Thirteen," who intend to combat this superstition, and all the other popular superstitions. For example, the thirteen will dine together every Friday joyously, as if they were but twelve or any other lucky number, and as if the scene was taking place on Sunday or any other lucky day. Before sitting down, these courageous men will turn their chairs around, turn over their salt-cellars, place in the form of a cross their knives and forks, and at the dessert break a looking-glass. So deep are these superstitions engrained into the belief of society in France, that although to you it may look like boyishness, yet the project of the thirteen Bordelais is an act of heroism, nothing more nor less.

The Seine, notwithstanding it has fallen to the lowest point of the last century, that of the year 1719, low enough for the accident-maker of the *Patrie* to discover a crocodile, is yet pure and fit for bathing purposes. The river is half covered with swimming houses, and here one sees, every day, these warm days, thousands of panting citizens in nature's garb and in defiance of crocodiles, mythological or otherwise, practicing the divine art of—finding the quickest way to the bottom! It is at the swimming-bath in particular that one is struck with this reflection, that mankind in general are most ungrateful to that precious race of industrials, the tailors. Without going to the swimming-bath you would never imagine what a number of frightfully crooked, knotty legs, run unperceived through the highways and by-ways of this world, protected by the obliging pantaloons of a benevolent tailor.

Malakoff.

BOSTON.

Theatrical—Bank Quarrels—Lawrence's Pamphlet on the Right of Search—Commencement at Harvard—The New-Hampshire Peddler Law—Jeff. Davis in Maine—The Amalgamation of the two Banks Parties—Meeting of Gardnerites—Revival of Old Tory Claims, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Boston, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The Howard Athenæum will close to night, to be reopened by Mr. Barrow on the 6th of September. Nearly all the old company are to remain, and some additions will be made to it. Among the latter will be Miss Laura Honey, who should be attractive, considering her sweetness. The Boston Theatre will be opened at the same time with the Howard. The Museum will commence earlier, August 16, with few changes, if any, in its company. The National will open the middle of August. Thus we are to have four first-class theatres, and if they could be reduced to two, they would make money.

There is a prospect of trouble here about the security of our banking system. For thirty years the "Suffolk Bank system" has operated to keep the currency in tolerable condition: but now that the Bank of Mutual Redemption has been put to work, it is regarded as a blow at the old mode, and as making war on it under pretence of helping it. No doubt such is the intention of the movers in the "Mutual," and we, who own no stock, and seldom have any money to be redeemed or lost, as the case may be, are standing by to see the fun.

Mr. Beach Lawrence's pamphlet on "Visitation and Search," is announced soon to appear. He discusses the propriety of terminating the 8th article of the Ashburton Treaty. He is rather late in the day, and will hardly get to Berlin by the aid of his *brochure*.

Commencement at Harvard University was, this year, a very quiet affair, but none the less effective on that account. The exercises indicated a high order of scholarship, and an extensive range of reading. The influence of two such historical writers, of the ultra-liberal school, as Grote and Macaulay, was quite perceptible. One of the graduates followed Mr. Grote in his vindication of Cleon, who has passed for a miserable demagogue for these two-and-twenty centuries, because he was hated by a man of genius, his rival, who wrote the first and most magnificent of political pamphlets, and passed it off for history. My sympathies are with Cleon, but I must confess that I enjoy the thought that Thucydides did pay back the debt he owed him, with such vast interest, the triumph of a year or two balanced by a gibbeting of more than 2,200 years. The pen was indeed mightier, not only than the sword, but than the shell of ostracism. Cleon got Thucydides banished from Athens, and Thucydides got Cleon banished from decent associations for the matter of nearly 70 generations. The writer "squabashed" the politician. True, Aristophanes made a terrible butt of Cleon, but all that he wrote against him would have passed for the dirtiest of blackguardism, which, unquestionably, it is, had it not been for the grave language of the decorous historian. It is a sign of the times that Cleon should find a defender among the graduates of Harvard, where Aristophanes and Thucydides are looked upon as among the greater gods. Mure's view of the question of the tanner's position is probably the correct one. The graduate who took Burke for his subject showed a familiarity with Macaulay's three papers on Hastings, Bacon and Southey, that proves he has read to some purpose. Lord Napier and Governor Banks were LL. D.'d, as were some other persons. His Excellency, though a "self-made man," bowed in the right places when addressed in the tongue of Cæsar and Sallust, though it is not very likely that either of those fast Romans would have understood a word of the oration. We have had Governors to whom a Latin discourse was all Greek.

Mr. C. F. Adams will deliver an address at Braintree, on the 29th, the occasion being the dedication of a town-hall. The people will be able to see what he is, and so his prospects will be improved of getting into Congress. A man must keep himself before the people if he would dwell in their memories. It is not true that Doctor Hitchcock, his competitor, is to be present on the occasion with his dental apparatus, for the purpose of attending to the teeth of the people. He has much more to do with gums than with teeth. It is said that old Austin, the Collector of Boston, thinks of running for Congress in the Doctor's district.

The "peddler law" of New-Hampshire, of which I gave you an account a month ago, is working badly. It appears that it is so construed as to affect large classes of dealers who are not regarded as peddlers anywhere out of New-Hampshire. Drovers are forbidden to sell so much as a calf as they pass through the State, perhaps, because there are calves enough there of native birth. Butchers are threatened with prosecution if they take their carts across the line from any other State, and sell a link of sausages or a pound of beef. Bakers are to be "done brown" if they sell a sheet of gingerbread, or a solitary cracker, or a pound of brown bread in New-Hampshire of foreign baking. Even the berry trade, which is getting to be a commercial institution in New-England, is affected by it. The Republican papers in New-Hampshire deny that the law is so bad as it is represented, and say that it is more liberal than the law it supersedes, and that it was called for and voted for by Democratic members of the Legislature. Be that as it may, there is a good deal of excitement on the subject, and the law is held by many to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, who is now on a visit to Maine, is about to take the stump in behalf of Mr Bion Bradbury, the Democratic candidate in the Sixth Congressional District, of whose election confident hopes are entertained by his political friends. Mr. Davis is popularly regarded as a secessionist—an enemy to the Union—in New-England; and, as the Democrats have bellowed themselves hoarse about Governor Banks' "let-the-Union-slide" remark, they will now get paid back in kind. It is a bad move on their part, particularly as Mr. Davis is an enemy of the fishing bounty, by the existence of which Maine is supposed to be benefited.

The *two* State Committees of the Banks party held their second meeting on the 23d, and agreed upon a "form of call," and the Convention will meet at Worcester on the 9th of September, one week after the holding of the Democratic Convention. The Republican Committee, by a vote of *seven* to *six*, resolved to surrender to the American Committee, whose demand was, that the call should be signed by both the Executive Committees of last year. This was not done without considerable trouble, the discussion lasting five hours. As it was, less than half the Committee voted, two "pairing off," and eighteen members absenting themselves. Had a full vote been taken, the numbers would probably have stood eight for surrender to 25 against it, the Committee consisting of thirty-three members. It was explained by the Chairman, Mr Alley, that the American Committee merely wished to save their honor, and that, if their proposition should be acceded to, they would merge with the Republicans, they and their friends, and never again be heard of. They were very like the Russians before Silistria, who told the Turks that they wanted the town only to save the Czar's honor; but the Turks, unlike our Republicans had no regard for the honor of the other side, and persisted in holding out until they had beaten the besiegers, and soiled old Nick's honor. The question then came up—not in Silistria, but in Boston—how the call should be signed. This difficulty was got over by resolving that gentlemen should sign alphabetically, beginning with A, and ending with izzard. This is according to the highest possible precedent. When, at the Congress of Vienna, the plenipotentiaries were getting by the ears on this very point of the order of signing, Czar Alexander cut the dispute short by deciding that they should sign alphabetically by nations, which was thought magnanimous in him, as it placed not only Austria, but conquered France, above Russia, which was then the leading nation of Europe, or rather of the world. As Russia is now Anti-Slavery in her character and purpose, perhaps this "coincidence" may be held "significant."

The Gardner Americans of this county and city are giving evidence that they are neither dead nor asleep. Their County and Ward Committee, which is composed of influential citizens, held a meeting on the evening of the 21st, which is represented to have been very enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted looking to the complete organization of the party in this county and city, where they had 756 plurality over the Republicans last year, and 1,181 over the Democrats. The result in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts it lies with them to determine.

Lawsuits of an interesting character to Massachusetts are, it is reported, about to be commenced. The descendants of Gov. Hutchinson, and those of Lieut.-Gov. Oliver, now in England, wish to recover certain real estate in Boston, which belonged to their renowned Tory ancestors, and which they say is legally theirs according to the terms of the 9th article of the treaty of 1794 between the United States and England, commonly known as Jay's treaty. Thomas Hutchinson was one of those men whose misfortune it is to be placed in high station in evil times, with characters and principles that lead to their ruin. Had he died at 54, he would have bequeathed to our annals, perhaps, the highest reputation of any man that belonged to the Colonial times. At that age he had produced a historical work which even so good a judge and so clamorous a patriot as Mr. Bancroft praises highly, and which was very popular with the Massachusetts people—as it narrated the events of their early history in a style to which they were entirely unaccustomed. But from that time his ruin must be dated. The struggle then commenced between the Colonies and the Mother land, and Hutchinson proved himself the worst enemy of the former. He abused his power and his influence, to the injury of the former, in the most shameful manner. It is not too much to say that the separation of England and America was his work—for he deceived the Home Government, and caused it to commit itself irrevokably to that policy which made civil war inevitable. Had he told the truth to his employers, the American Revolution would have been postponed for years, together with its long train of consequences, which affected the condition of men of all races throughout the world; for not a statesman could have been found in England to have carried out George III.'s suicidal policy, if the truth had there been known, and Hutchinson was one of the few men whose representations would have been accepted for truth by the Tories. It may be doubted, too, if even the King, obstinate and pig-headed as he was, would have gone so far as he did, had Hutchinson been an honest patriot instead of a knavish courtier. Even so late as the middle of 1774, Hutchinson, who had just reached England, made such representations to the King as probably determined all after-events. The English, however, soon learned to distrust him, and he died of chagrin in 1780. It is yet among the secrets of history whether he died naturally or by his own hand. It has been attempted to defend him by showing that he must have been a good man because he was so popular, and held so many offices, to the general satisfaction, down to his last days; but this only tends to aggravate his offence, as it shows he was not only a tory, but an ingrate. There were honest men among the Tories, but not one of their number, it is probable, sought the ruin of their country after Hutchinson's fashion. The offices he held were those of Representative, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Councilor, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the highest Court in the Province, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor.

There were two Lieutenant-Governors of the name of Oliver, of different families—Andrew Oliver, a brother-in-law of Hutchinson, who was made Stamp-distributor in 1765, and who died in 1774, before the confiscation of estates was thought of; and Thomas Oliver, who succeeded Andrew Oliver as Lieutenant-Governor, and who left Massachusetts with the British Army in 1776. He was placed on the proscription list of 1778, and his property was confiscated. He died in England in 1815. His wife was a Vassal, belonging to a family of great note in Colonial Massachusetts, but now quite unknown here. I presume it is his property that it is sought to recover, but I am not certain on this point.

A somewhat similar case to those with which we are threatened was settled in your State thirty years ago. Roger Morris, of New-York, married Mary Philippee, a lady whom Washington is said to have loved, and as both were Tories, their estates were confiscated; but their son, Captain Morris, of the English Navy, having obtained a high legal opinion that the reversionary interest was not included in the act of attainder, he sold that interest to the late John Jacob Astor in 1809; and, nineteen years later, Mr. Astor compromised his claim with the State of New-York, receiving half a million of dollars for what he had paid only £20,000. How far this decision will affect the claim now set up against Massachusetts it would require a good lawyer to say. Certain it is that real estate confiscated in Boston in in 1778 must be prodigiously valuable in 1858, and its owners had better compromise the claim, if it be at all respectable, rather than plunge into that "sea of troubles," the law, to keep the claimants off. Mr. Edmonds, of your city, is said to be of counsel for the claimants, assisted by Mr. Serle, of Boston, who is a sound jurist.

Thyme.

The Virginia Springs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gents.: In your issue of the 12th instant, your correspondent at Lynchburg, alluding to the Old Sweet Springs in Virginia, makes statements which are incorrect, designed evidently to mislead the public, and injure the proprietors of that establishment.

The price for board at the hotel is $14 a week, not $16; the fare and accommodations equal, if not superior to those at any watering place in the country. The charge for baths is 25 cents each, not 50 cents, as stated by your correspondent, who has indited a mischievous paragraph from information derived solely, it appears, from a letter purporting to have been written by a lady at the hotel, which was shown to him, no doubt, by some party who sought through the medium of your journal to damage the reputation of the Old Sweet Springs, than which there is not a more healthful, agreeable or better conducted watering place in that most beautiful mountain region of the Old Dominion.

F. B.

New-York, July 23, 1858.

The offer of a wager that young Sage, of Cromwell "mystery" notoriety, is not living, is renewed through the Hartford *Times*, by the Goodriches. They make this proposition: "We now offer to bet with any man living, one hundred dollars to one, that Charles E. Sage, (the son of Edmond Sage,) is not living, and will put up the money in any Bank in Hartford or Middletown, and will pay all expenses in getting him here, if it proves to be the said Charles, and if not, the opposite party shall pay."

A POLITICAL REVIEW.

The Administration Defended.

Speech of Vice-President Breckinridge, at Florence, Ky.

A spirited State contest is in progress in Kentucky, between the Democrats and Americans. The only State office to be filled is that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Rankin R. Revill being the Democratic candidate, and George R. McKee the American. But, although the stake is small, political issues enter largely into the contest. At a Democratic barbacue and general glorification, held on Saturday last, in the woods near the town of Florence, Vice-President Breckinridge made a speech, in accordance with previous announcement, into which he entered into an elaborate defence of Administration measures.

Mr. Breckinridge said:

He had accepted, with pleasure, an invitation to meet the people of Kentucky at that place, to speak to them of the prominent current political issues. He held that the people had a right to expect that public men should be prepared to give their views upon public matters at all convenient times. He held himself ready to do so. It had been two years since he had been in the habit of addressing his fellow-citizens on public occasions, and in that time it was probable that he had lost some of the facility which he had acquired for expressing himself before the assembled people. He did not come, however, to attempt the graces of oratory, or exhibit a wordy glitter of rhetoric, but to speak plain truths in plain terms. The present he thought a period in the history of the country of peculiar interest, and he proposed that his remarks should be addressed to the subjects which gave current affairs that interest. Since Mr. Buchanan had assumed the reigns of power in the Government, our difficulties had been chiefly domestic.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We had had but one trouble with a foreign power that threatened to be considerable, that with Great Britain concerning her exercise of the right of search (upon which we fought her in the last war) in the Gulf of Mexico, which might reasonably be claimed as an American sea. The recent exercise of the right of search by Great Britain had been received throughout the land with an outburst of indignation, confined to no section of party, and the question, if we might believe the public prints, was speedily settled on a basis agreeable to American pride, and conforming to American interests. American ships, wherever they sailed, were hereafter to be regarded as inviolable as American dry land itself.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Upon another question one word. There had been raised throughout the land, against the President, a concerted cry of profligacy. The Administration was charged with squandering vast sums of money, which had to be borrowed. He freely admitted that the expenses of the Government recently had been unusually large. The Republican House of Representatives that preceded in power the Administration had been extravagant in making appropriations, and now the Democracy had to foot the bills. It was very hard if the President was to be blamed for paying the appropriations of the Republican House of Representatives. The expenses of the Mormon expedition, which was necessary for the vindication of the honor and authority of the Government, were very heavy, and formed an extraordinary item. People were slow to appreciate the immense distance from the frontiers of Missouri to Salt Lake. Did they know that it was further than from the Rhine to Moscow, the long march that ruined Napoleon?

There was a deficit in the Post-Office Department of some millions, occasioned by the great extension of mail-routes and the cheapness of postage. The gentlemen who were raising a cry about the expenses of the Government were last Winter given an opportunity to check the flow of appropriations to the Post-Office: it was proposed to raise the rates of postage, but every one of these gentlemen voted in opposition to the proposition. The fault-finders with the financial management of the Administration clamored about aggregates, but would not come to particulars. Why, they themselves voted for these appropriations denounced as profligate. It might be set down as a settled fact, that whenever there were objectionable appropriations passed, a majority of the Democratic votes were against them, while they prevailed by an almost solid vote of the Americans and Republicans; and that majority of the opposition to the Administration was always in favor of any really objectionable appropriation that passed, and that the most objectionable appropriations were always defeated, when defeated by Democratic votes, might be set down as an indisputable proposition. Why, during this very last session of Congress, the Americans and Republicans had endeavored to add several millions to the budget of appropriations—attempting to pass through the French Spoliation bill, and other kindred measures. He presumed that if they had been successful, they would have added those millions to the figures they held up to appal the people. When the time comes to discuss the question relating to the pecuniary management of the Administration, its friends would be found perfectly prepared to meet its foes at all points.

THE LECOMPTON BUSINESS.

The most prominent subject connected with the history of the Administration, thus far, was that relating to the difficulties in Kansas. Of these difficulties he would endeavor to give a calm clear, and, if possible, truthful statement. His distinguished friend, the Representative in Congress from that district, had been over the ground with his accustomed ability, and he (Mr. B.) would not state the case so much in detail as he otherwise would have done. He believed that if the Kansas question, as before Congress last Winter, could be fairly and fully presented to the people of Kentucky, three-fourths at least of them would sustain thoroughly the policy of the Administration. Kansas had been rent by incessant dissensions. There seemed to be no end to her troubles in her territorial condition. At last a State Constitution (Lecompton) was presented to Congress by the territory. In favor of the acceptance of this Constitution was the President, a sagacious statesman of long and large experience and a Northern man, and all his Cabinet—composed of eminent men both from the North and the South—a majority of Democratic members in Congress from Northern States, and the whole Democratic representation in the Senate and House from the South, and a majority of the Know Nothing Congressmen from the South. Opposed to the acceptance of the Constitution was all the Black—the Republican members of Congress. He was about to say the Black Republican Congressmen, but he always was willing to call men and parties by the names that they called themselves. [Here there was something of a sensation of disapprobation, a murmur and voices, "I don't," "I dont."] Opposed to the acceptance of the Kansas Constitution was arrayed the whole strength of the Republican force in Congress, a minority of Northern Democrats, and a minority of Southern Know-Nothings. This opposition chose to give reasons for the warfare they made, in such terms as to be almost personally insulting to the supporters of the measure. They made wholesale charges of frauds—frauds in the beginning, middle and end of the official proceedings in Kansas; charged that there had been fraud in design and forgery in execution, and that advocacy of the acceptance of the constitution was advocacy of the consummation of a system of fraud. Now it would naturally occur to a Kentucky audience, that in such a controversy as this, with the President backed by the nearly unanimous South on the one hand, and the Republican Party making this envenomed war on the other, which side they as devoted friends of State and Southern rights, and involved to the extent of their fortunes and honor in Southern rights, should meet upon. But let that view of the subject pass. It did not meet the merits of the case, as they all were conscious. He did not deny that the subject of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, was one environed by difficulties. But it was very easy to object. It was easy to urge many plausible objections to the course the President had pursued. But taking all the circumstance of the case into consideration, it was his opinion that the recommendations of the President were practical, wise, statesmanlike, just, and ought to have been adopted. If they had been adopted in December last, the question would have been settled then, as it was now, settled without a violation of popular sovereignty, and without interference with the substantial rights of anybody. The prolongation of the controversy had only produced bitterness and heated strife between men who should have made common cause for peace, and between the great sections of the confederacy. Much harm had been done, and no good had been accomplished for any human being. But the recommendations of the President regarding the Lecompton Constitution were not wise, not discriminating, not statesmanlike and just, if that instrument was, as charged, covered with and steeped in fraud, not representing the people of Kansas, and not their act and deed. Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to state the reasons why he held that the recommendations of the President regarding the Lecompton Constitution were wise, pertinent, proper and the most practical for the settlement of the question that could have been proposed. He did not wish to dig up the bones of the controversy that was passed, and among the things that were, he hoped forever, but it was incumbent upon him to state why he held the opinions that he had expressed. He stated the objections urged against the acceptance of the Lecompton instrument—that the first Legislature was elected by a Missouri mob, and was illegal, and its acts null and void—that none of the elections held in the Territory were fair up to the one superintended by Walker and Stanton—that the Lecompton Constitution was a creature of fraud—had not been submitted to the people of Kansas—and was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas.

Concerning the first legislature elected in Kansas. The charge had been made that it was not elected by the people of Kansas, and that its acts had no binding force. It was true that there were many illegal votes cast at the election of that legislature. It was doubtless true that many Missourians voted for those legislators. There were illegal votes from Missouri, and illegal votes from the Northern States. Between Kansas and Missouri there was a sort of imaginary line. Nobody knew exactly where it was. People living along it hardly knew whether they were living in Kansas or Missouri. The line was, for instance, like that between Kenton and Boone Counties, Kentucky, passing through neighborhoods who hardly took heed whether they lived on one side or the other. Missourians had gone over into Kansas, and had many claims and proposed to become actual and permanent residents of that territory. They understood that they had a right to vote at the territorial elections, and did vote. And there were steamboat loads of voters from New-England—he was about to say, brought up and precipitated upon the territory, but the form of expression would be unnecessarily harsh—shipped into the territory expressly to vote at that election. Thus there were votes illegally and improperly cast at that election by both parties; and, as is not extraordinary in such rude states of society as Kansas then presented, there was not a little violence and disturbance about the polls. But with all this, it was clear to his mind that the Legislature was elected by the people of Kansas, and that it was a valid and legal Legislature. Governor REEDER, who was in the Free State interest—now he was of the Republican Party—had issued certificates of election to a majority of this Legislature. Under the laws of this body marriages had been solemnized, estates had descended, [illegible] had been [illegible] and if he was not mistaken the Republican House of Representatives had appropriated money paying the legislators for their services. It was impossible to ignore the legality of the laws passed by that body. Hence the act calling for a Convention to form a State Constitution was legal and of binding force. It was charged that, under the Registry law, half of the counties of the State were disfranchised. In several of the counties there was not a human being save roving savages. In others, very few white persons indeed. And twelve months afterward, though the population had been increasing in all these disfranchised counties only 1,400 votes were cast. In all the disfranchised counties it was his candid opinion, not more than 500 persons entitled to vote had failed to be registered, and of these there were several cases where those who were taking a census of the voters were driven away, such was the exasperation and folly of the people. In regard to the propriety of having a registry of voters his American and Republican friends would probably not be anxious to raise the issue, as they were in favor of systems of registration; and it was well known that in Kansas there were especial reasons why to preserve the purity of the polls, there should be a registry of those entitled to vote. It was charged that odious test oaths were required; such that a majority of the inhabitants of the Territory could not conscientiously vote, even if they had been registered. Those who made this charge made a mistake in point of time. There were obnoxious test oaths required by the Legislature in its first days. The acts to that effect, in his opinion, should never have been passed. They were anti-Republican and unfit for a place on any statute book. They should have been repealed at once; and they were repealed before the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention that assembled at Lecompton took place. At that election there were no test oaths whatever. The Constitutional Convention was thus legally called, and its members fairly elected. It met and formed a Constitution. The agitating topic in the Territory had all the time been, whether it should become a Slave or a Free State. The question whether the new State should be Slave or Free, it was determined to submit to the people, and that clause of the Constitution only. There was no reason why there should not be a full and fair expression by the people upon that point. No test oaths were in the way. The only requirement was, that in voting on the Slavery clause the vote had to be given for the Constitution—a perfectly innocent qualification. There was a great cry about frauds. Where were the frauds? Where were the frauds? The Constitutional Convention was undoubtedly legally called. The delegates to that Convention were undoubtedly elected by the people.

But he did not come there to apologize for frauds. There were frauds at the election of a legislature in 1857. There were frauds at the state election under the Lecompton Constitution in January, 1858. But these did not vitiate the legality or the respectability of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. These "frauds" were after-thoughts and after-occurrences. There were frauds, as he had said, in January last. He saw, by the papers of that morning, that JOHN CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, had issued certificates of election at that contest to the Free State candidates for the Legislature in the Leavenworth district. He presumed that the Free State men were entitled to those certificates; and he would be one of the last men, he hoped, to take from them anything that was justly theirs. Giving those certificates to the Leavenworth Free-Soilers gave the State Legislature, with two United States Senators to elect, and the State Government, into the hands of the Free-State men. But let justice be done.

When the allegation of fraud was no longer tenable, the anti-Lecompton men took refuge in this, that Congress had never passed an enabling act for Kansas. This was a new theory. It was bran new, and the Republicans had a right to take out a patent for it. Congress did not enable people to form a Government. In many cases—a majority of cases—Congress had not passed enabling acts. California had not an enabling act, yet the Free-State interest forced her into the Union, and there was no trouble for the want of an enabling act. [Here a fight outside caused a roaring excitement. A fight was an attraction for old and young Kentucky far superior to the orator. There were shouts among the few hundreds who remained in their seats of "Go on, Breck," "go on." He said he would do so with pleasure, but there was so much noise that he could not be heard. The noise and confusion gradually subsided and the speaker resumed.] Well, fellow citizens, so much for the enabling act theory. It was said that the Lecompton Constitution was not an act and deed of the people of Kansas; that they had never passed upon it and that it was odious to a vast majority of them. The supporters of the Constitution had a right to point to the legal modes of the expression of the popular will, and to ask them to be governed by them. Where was the legal expression of the popular will opposed to the Constitution? He could be pointed to ten thousand votes cast against the Constitution, pursuant to a law passed at the extra session of the Territorial or Free State Legislature; and he could point to more than ten thousand votes cast for State officers under the Constitution. He declared his solemn belief that every step taken to procure the sense of the people regarding the State Constitution, the act calling the Convention, the vote of the people on the act, the registration of voters and the election of delegates, all these steps were legal, regular, orderly, fair, and taken in the only way that they legally could be taken.

The Topeka affair was without authority, and all that remained of it was the ghost of a mob. It was not legal or popular, or orderly. These were not little legalities, petty technicalities, with which he was dealing. The will of the majority, to take effect, must be expressed according to law. The law could not make men vote. The resolutions passed by a mass meeting held the week after an election, could not invalidate an election, even though a majority of the electors took part. These were the very plainest, the underlying principles of social and political order. Why, if he were a candidate for Congress in a district where there were fifteen thousand voters, and at a legal and regular election only received one hundred votes, if no one else received as many legal votes he was the legal representative of the district during the regular term; and all the mass meetings that could be called could not invalidate his election. The people must give legal and regular expression to their views, and that expression must be abided by, until legally removed. Any other doctrine was wholly subversive of regulated freedom. The other doctrine, that of taking loose, irregular demonstrations for the fixed expression of the popular will, was the doctrine of demagogues and despots.

In the matter of the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the people, the most extraordinary doctrine had been promulgated. It was, that it was absolutely necessary that a Constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people, before that Constitution could be taken by Congress to be the act and deed of the people. Now the Constitution of the Union only required that Congress should pass upon the republican form of a State Constitution. Congress had no more constitutional authority to order the submission of a Constitution for a new State to the people, than it had to order the submission of a new Constitution for an old State to the people. It was no more the right or the duty of Congress to insist upon the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas than it would have been for Congress to have insisted upon claiming the same prerogative when a new Constitution was formed in Kentucky a few years ago. He thought it extremely probable that if he had been a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention he would have voted for the submission of the whole Constitution to the whole people of Kansas. The circumstances surrounding the case would probably have influenced him to come to that conclusion. But Congress had no right to interfere in the matter. To assert here that Congress had the right of interference, and that it was an absolute condition of the establishment of a Constitution that the Convention that formed it should submit it to the people, was to assert that the people could not delegate the power to form a Constitution to a Convention. And if people could not delegate power to a Convention, they could not to a legislature; and the whole system of representative Government was subverted at once, and Government, except in communities so small that they could all come together and make regulations in popular meetings impossible. What had been the practice of the Government? A majority of the State Constitutions had not been voted upon by the people, and Congress had clearly no power to cast a Constitution from its doors because it had not the indorsement of a popular vote. It might be advisable and well for Constitutional Conventions to take the popular sense on doubtful points, or to submit the whole instrument—but authority to form a Constitution was necessarily delegated to them, and they were under no legal obligation to call for a popular vote to condemn or approve the instrument they produced. But this clamor about non-submission was mere pretext. The Slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution was submitted to the people, and fairly submitted. Those who did not vote had themselves to blame, if they were Free State men, and were grieved that the clause establishing Slavery was adopted. The only trouble was about Slavery. The Free State men, in Convention assembled at Topeka, resolved that all they wanted was a fair vote on the Slave question. Was there any difficulty about anything in the Lecompton Constitution besides the Slavery clause? Who had ever heard of any other point in controversy. The people of Kansas, if they opposed the Slavery clause, had let the time pass for voting it down—they had had the opportunity to give legal expression to their views against the Slavery clause, and had spurned that opportunity, and now made factious and irregular opposition to that which had been legally done. But it was urged that Slavery would still have existed in Kansas, even if the Slavery clause voted upon had been struck out. It was true that there would still have been slaves there—that the slave property in the territory would have been recognized as property—it was legally there in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case—and who but an ultra American Abolitionist would have thought of confiscating this property? Why, even in the British West India colonies, the slaves emancipated were paid for; though the Government did cheat the slave-owners in the settlement out of the most that was due them—the principle applicable to the Kansas case was recognized. The whole amount of the statement that Slavery would still have existed in Kansas, even if people had voted to strike out the Slavery clause, was that the slaves already there, about three hundred in number, would be recognised as property. That which was property, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, would not have been confiscated. The slave property in Kansas was no worth more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and it had been provided that if the slave clause of the Constitution had been stricken out, the slaves should be emancipated upon the payment to their owners of their value. What a terrible outrage it would have been to have brought these people of Kansas into the Union, and have allowed them to do just exactly as they pleased afterward! What an outrage! The fact was that the Slavery clause in the Constitution was the occasion of the outcry about the outrage.

Now, gentlemen, said the speaker, taking this view of the case, don't you think the Southern men in Congress might have voted unanimously for the admission of Kansas into the Union in December last, under the Lecompton Constitution, without any of them charging their consciences with a very heavy load of guilt? He hoped now that the boisterous seasons of Kansas history were over, and that she would be recompensed for her stormy and unfortunate past, by a serene and prosperous future.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN GENERAL—THE POLICY AND POWER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Kansas question was but an episode. The course pursued by the Republican Party, regarding Kansas was but an incident in the policy of that party, which was now the overshadowing political power in the North. The purposes of that party were broader and deeper than a resistance to the Administration in Kansas betokened. Its policy was certainly to prevent the admission of any more Slave States into the Union and ultimately abolitionize all the States. That this was the policy of the party was inevitable from its antecedents. Logically, it could not be otherwise.

Here the speaker gave a general review of the Slavery question up to 1820—up to which time Slave and Free States had been admitted indiscriminately, and when intervention against Slave States commenced. The Wilmot Proviso movement and the reaction that followed were rehearsed, and it was related how the Anti Slavery sentiment of the North had been broadening, deepening, and rushing in a more rapid current. The people of Kentucky, he thought, had not appreciated the scope and force of the Anti Slavery movement. The Republican Party was now the most powerful party in the Union, unless the National Democracy were the stronger. No party but the Democrats could withstand it anywhere. It was, as an organization, strong, compact, earnest, resolute and hopeful; and darkly deceived were those who thought that it conceived its work to be confined to anti-Lecomptonism. Its aims were to keep out all new Slave States in all latitudes, to obtain the preponderance in the General Government, and to use its power to abolish Slavery everywhere. He would, to show the purposes, read from the speeches of the representative men of the party—men belonging to the body over which he had the honor to preside, and with whom it was his duty, as it was his pleasure, to cultivate kindly personal relations. He read from a fiery ultra speech of Senator WILSON, and then from one whom he styled a greater than WILSON—a man whose utterances were the principles of his party—Mr. SEWARD, of New York, who, in a grand speech made to the Senate on the 3d of March, 1858, said, [Here Mr. BRECKINRIDGE read that remarkable and famous paragraph addressed especially to Southern Senators affirming that free labor at last apprehended its mission, and was marching to conquest.] That's the programme, said Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Along that line of march this party must be met and resisted. The Constitution was not even acknowledged as to the binding force of one of its plainest provisions, that concerning the return of fugitive slaves. GARRISON was more honest than they, for he acknowledged that the Constitution was in his way. They grew more bold and enterprising in their aggressions every year. They were in the outer rim of the whirlpool and were rapidly hastening to the rock, where GARRISON stood, in the centre. They would pause at no obstacle, be appalled at no ruin. Already they had practically made waste paper of the Constitution. They were arraying one class of States against another class of States. And, wherever the line was drawn across the nation, across which the affections and hopes of the people could not flow, the Union was like a girdled tree, doomed to speedy decay and death. Even now that venerable, august and pure tribunal, the balance-wheel of the mighty machinery of our Government—the Supreme Court of the United States—was assailed with force and venom nearly unparalleled. A bill had been introduced into the Senate to reorganize this Court, and the threat that this reorganization should take place was not an idle one. Those who had undertaken the work were strong, rampant and confident, and unscrupulous.

AN APPEAL TO KENTUCKY K. N.'S—THE K. N. PARTY.

And would Kentuckians go with this great party of the North, under the delusive name of the People's Party? He had shown Kentuckians the banquet set before them. Had they any stomachs for the feast? Oh for the giants that were—for the triumvirate that saw afar the danger that now was near. CALHOUN, with his far-reaching intellect, saw it first, and warned his countrymen. CLAY saw it, and in his latter days served his country with a patriotism broader than ever before, and a fervor deeper, in seeking to avert it. And still the mellow beams of the setting sun of that great man lingered in golden radiance on the western sky. WEBSTER saw it—that grand and granite man resisted the madness of the torrent of political fanaticism that arose in his own State, as a rock resists the waves; but the dirty tide rolled over him, and now seethed there triumphant, with demagogue drift wood floating with the froth and scum that arises to the surface amid the fury of factions. The giants were no more. And it remained for those to whose hands were confided the trusts of their country, to consider what should be done to destroy the growing power of the Republican Party, the paths of whose triumphs would be amid the ruins of the nation. The Slavery question had killed all parties but one—the Democratic. It had been the death of the old Whig Party, that organization which was bold, open, gallant, game, full of pluck and fire, which had always marched with drums beating and banners flying and which he had regarded as the best of parties—always excepting his own. The gallant old Whig Party had died of the Slavery question. And the American Party, of which it was really not necessary to say much, had died partly of the Slavery question, and partly of an inherent weakness of constitution, which incapacitated it from battling long under any external circumstances. The Americans might object to hearing him speak in this style; but where had they material power? Could they poll fifteen thousand votes in Ohio? Were they not inefficient and used up as an independent organization in every township of the North? At any rate he thought that he might state, without disrespect, that the American party had not answered the expectations of its friends. But what should have been expected of a party built upon one idea, and that idea wrong? The American party had sprung up quicker, lived faster, and died out more suddenly, than any other organization of which he had ever heard. In going down, it had left a large number of respectable gentlemen afloat in politics, and the question was, what would they do? and this had better be decided quickly, for it was almost better to be doing absolutely wrong than to be doing nothing. He wished these floating gentlemen to consider whether they would be towed by their leaders into the Republican ranks. He thought they would go in the other direction, for Kentucky changed slowly—when she was right she was right for a generation. To resist the Republican party Kentuckians must be Democrats; for the only party in the country able to cope with the Republican party was the Democratic party. [A big voice—"That's so."] There, said the speaker, that man evidently believes it sincerely; and I doubt not there are more here who believe it, who will not say so heartily. It was impossible to remain neutral. The essential rights of the people were endangered.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—AND CONCLUSION.

The Democratic Party was not a destructive or radical party. It was conservative, not in the common-place clap trap sense in which that word was used, but in its broad, liberal and true sense. It was a vital organization. It stood in the history of the country a great land-mark towering over the ruins of opposing organizations. It had managed the policy of the country at home and abroad. It has never died, ducked, or dodged. Its banner, though torn some times, has never been trailed in the dust. It had never fled from any question, but had always faced the music. It was the only vital organization in the country that possessed historical renown. The tenacity of life and capacity for great works which this party displayed, was not owing to chance, to the drift of circumstances. There was a substantial philosophy underlying it. Why had it survived and flourished amid the wrecks of other parties? Because it had tried all questions in the crucible of the Constitution; and, because, according to the best of his judgment, it had vindicated equality of birth and of individual rights, and of the rights of the States. Basing itself upon the Constitution, and upon the indestructible rights of citizens and States, the Democratic Party had survived, and was now vital, untameable and unconquerable. It was confronted from one end of the Union to the other by the Republican Party. And there was only room in the Union for those two parties, with the clangor of the contest between whom the whole heavens would soon resound. What position would the sons of Kentucky take in this combat? Her geographical position was important. Would they hazard her honor? No; the honor and glory of the Old Commonwealth filled the core of their hearts, and they would bury the animosities of the past, and vindicate that honor which was to them so dear, that for it they would be willing to die.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON FUSION.

The Richmond (Ky.) *Democrat* publishes the following letter from CASSIUS M. CLAY:

WHITE HALL, P. O., Sunday, July 11, 1858.

ED. TURNER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In your paper of the 8th inst., I am represented by your "several friends who were in attendance" at my speech on the 3d inst., as saying that Messrs. CRITTENDEN, MARSHALL and UNDERWOOD had *come to my party* and that I *welcomed them*. I do not suppose that my opinions are of much consequence, yet, when reported I have a right to ask that they be rightly stated. I made no such statement as alleged, nor could I with truth. The position of the Republican Party was, that Congress had the power, as was repeatedly done in all our history, from the beginning of the Government, to prohibit Slavery in all places of her exclusive jurisdiction by law, and that we ought to do it in obedience to the language and spirit of the Federal Constitution, because Slavery was a despotism and an anomaly in a Republic. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, took the ground as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform: "Non-interference with Slavery in State or Territory or in the District of Columbia."

Now, so far from Messrs. CRITTENDEN and others representing the American Party coming over to the Republican Party, by the "Montgomery-Crittenden resolution," they simply maintained the Cincinnati platform by referring the whole question of Slavery in Kansas to a fair vote of the people of the Territory, according to the Nebraska act, passed by the Democratic Party, and which they were attempting, under Mr. BUCHANAN's lead, to overthrow, by forcing a *Pro Slavery illegal fraudulent, minority Constitution* upon an unwilling and resisting majority of the people by the use of the bayonets of the Federal Army! Now mark what I did say, that Messrs CRITTENDEN and others of the American Party's voting for "*Popular Sovereignty*" was right, and that the Republicans, leaving their position in abeyance for the present, *had come down to them*, and by such union had sustained the very principles which the Democrats had avowed in the platform upon which the present tyrant, JAMES BUCHANAN, was elected. I said that so far, by sustaining the liberties of the people, and preventing civil war, CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS were right and noble, and all honest men ought to sustain them—and, further, *all honest men will sustain them*, that is, all men who really and honestly prefer a popular Government to a *despotism!*

I did say that Americans and Republicans ought to unite, and more, I said every honest *Democrat ought to unite* in the defeat of a party who were attempting to overthrow, in a manner more tyrannical that that of GEORGE III., the liberties of all. I shall vote, and I recommended the Republicans to vote, for the Americans, so long as we had no candidates in the field; not because they agreed with us on the Slavery and emancipation issue, but upon the *liberty* issue—the same issue which led our fathers to the field of battle in 1776, and which, if pressed upon us, will lead their sons again to arms and to victory! Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I attribute the misstatement of your friends, with regard to my speech not so much to any desire to misrepresent me for political ends, as a chronic inability on their part to discriminate between truth and falsehood, and to a habitual disregard of right and justice, which is a constitutional disease in the Democratic creed.

Begging you will give this a timely insertion in your paper, that innocent men may not suffer in the coming August elections, because "Cash Clay" does not happen to be very popular just now, (men who talk plainly rarely are.)

I am, with due respect, your ob't servant,
C. M. CLAY.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN's, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN's, on Sixth street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	3947	4124	21	379	1475	......
Browning's Sixth-street	......	166	19	22	4691	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	68	76	95	4187	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	16	84	92	854	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	576	....	....	....	......
Total for week	3947	4950	200	588	11207	......
Last week	2507	3259	2.3	584	9612	......

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year .... 3,327.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1657	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Railroad	1127	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Boats	1100	....	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad	133	21	379	1475	....
New-Haven Railroad	....	....	....	....	....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	107	....	....	....	....
On Foot	....	....	....	....	....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	630	Missouri	—
New-York	341	Pennsylvania	107
Illinois	2,218	Texas	—
Kentucky	305	Connecticut	42
Indiana	291	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	63
Iowa	127	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 28, amount to 3,193 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	621
Hudson River Railroad	1,503
Erie Railroad	1,069
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	3,193

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 28, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	2,382
By Erie Railroad *via* Bergen	74
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	120
By Hudson River Railroad	226
Total	2,802

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 28, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,683	Horses	2
Hogs	3,558	Lambs	21
Sheep	2,521	Calves	128
Total			8,913

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ⅝c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none
First quality	8½c. @ 9c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@ 6c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@—	8¼c.@—

At BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A single sentence will tell the story of to-day's market, to wit: The receipts of cattle for the week past have been within a fraction of *five thousand* (4,950.) Keep this in mind, and then remember that this is the dullest meat-eating season of the year, since those who pay the most for meat are out of the City, and you may well imagine how things looked to the owners and brokers, this morning, with about four thousand animals to work off, and these generally of pretty good weight. It would be next to useless to undertake to describe the transactions to day. Everybody having cattle to sell, on his own account and for others, was in for getting a bargain—the best possible—but a bargain of some kind. It is out of the question to attempt to carry over to another market a lot of grass-fed cattle in this warm weather, except in the few cases where they can be taken at once to succulent pastures.... Well, through the extra exertions of sellers, the butchers were coaxed into buying tolerably freely, and a fair sprinkling of country buyers came in to help out, which was rather fortunate. Most of the adjacent country towns are pretty well filled up with boarders and visitors from this City, and many from the South, so that the suburban demand for beef is rather better than at other seasons of the year. It finally turned out that *only* 400 to 500 bullocks were left in the yards unsold this P. M.... The prices ranged lower than at any market we have visited in half-a-dozen years past, excepting, perhaps, that of Nov. 11, last year, which was during the "Bank suspensions." We put the *average* of all sales at ⅝c. below the average of last week, but the superior quality of the cattle only kept the figures up to this point. Cattle of the *same grade* as last week were nearer 1c. ℘ ℔. lower.... We noticed several lots purchased at Buffalo and Albany, by parties who usually exhibit more shrewdness than to get excited on a temporary advance like that of last week, and buy up animals under the expectation that the rise is to continue in the face of present appearances. A loss of one to ten dollars per head this time, may make them wiser. No wonder they were in a mood to blame somebody, and for want of other objects pitched into the Reporters of the Press,—neither they nor we could tell why. Knowing that they felt like one with his fingers in a door crack, we patiently listened as far as time would permit to their dolorous complaints, which, stripped of adjectives and expletives, and then epitomized, and written down in plain English, read about thus: "Your weekly reports of the New-York Cattle Market are fatal to the enormous profits we formerly made in this business. Then we could carry on our reports of the sales to the country and buy upon the prices we chose to give; but now you men of the quill are on hand prying into all the transactions here, quizzing buyers and sellers, and blowing a fellow up who stretches or cuts down the statements of sales, and when you have got at the actual truth in regard to prices, you send your reports by the ten thousands among the farmers; so that when we go to buy they ten to one thrust a TIMES in our faces, and tell us exactly what cattle are worth in New-York. This, of course, prevents us from purchasing them at any price which will allow us more than a fair profit. In short, you are helping the farmers at our expense." Such, we say, is the gist of their complaints. But we cannot help the matter. As well might dealers in flour, potatoes and all other produce, and merchandise generally, complain that such things were reported by the newspapers. The dealers in cattle must see at a glance the folly, to say nothing of the injustice of their oft-reported complaints because the Cattle Markets are accurately reported.

The prospects for another week can be estimated. It should be kept in mind that butchers bought freely to-day; that 300 to 500 head are left over to-night; that a few droves at least were taken to pasture this morning, and that there are some droves at Bergen and other points on the Erie Railroad. About 1,000 head went East from Albany this week. We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State	Owners.	Salesmen.
42	Conn	L. Beers	Owner
22	Ind.	Several owners	Walling & McMann
85	Ill.	F. B. Richardson	O. Hurd.
120	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
75	Ill.	J. Nichols	George Ayrault.
50	N. Y.	Stone & Jolt	George Ayrault.
168	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
77	Ky.	Vail & Co	Owners
64	Ill.	H. Chapin	Vail & Co.
116	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed
49	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	Endicong & Eastman
72	Ill.	S. Howard	Buttong & Eastman
132	O. & Ill.	Different Owners	Gillett & Coffey.
176	Ill.	Conkle & Alexander	Bartram & Merritt
50	Ohio	J. Cheney	Hose & Sherman.
75	Ill.	D. C. Gale & Co	Haag & Sherman.
66	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
63	Ill.	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
14	N. Y.	— Budd	Allerton & Conger.
128	Ill.	I. V. Speck	Westheimer & Bro.
88	Ky.	Sudduth & Goff	Westheimer & Bro.
78	Ill.	Reed & Gatewood	T. Wheeler
104	Penn.	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
34	Ind.	A. Fisher	Beach & Bray.
63	Cherokee	J. H. Williams	Owner.
45	Ky.	J. B. Williams	Owner.
50	Ill.	Gill & McDonald	Haring & Gurney.
49	Ind.	— Jones	Haring & Gurney.
60	Ill.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
46	Ohio	Williams & Culver	Owners.
39	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
86	N. Y.	J. Euler	Owner.
39	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
32	N. Y.	Smith	Owner.
44	Ky.	W. J. Hutchinson	H. M. Valentine.
56	Ill.	— Johnson	Wells & Hexie.
46	Ohio	D. Haskill & Co.	H. Barnes.
58	N. Y.	Tripp & Co.	B. Westheimer.
52	Ill.	Adams & Rice	George Martin.
67	Ill.	J. Hays.	Owner.
68	Ill. & O.	W. Van Dyke & Co	Owners.
166	Ill.	J. C. Bon-	White & Son.
72	Ill.	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
94	Ohio.	Geo. Gordy	Westheimer & Bro.
111	Ill.	Alexander & Crum.	J. A. Merritt.
90	Ill.	H. R. Smith	White & Son.
73	Ill.	Steel & Howard	D. Belden.
73	Ill.	Steel & Howard	H. M. Valentine.
80	Ill.	J. D. Paterson	Allerton & Myers.

L. BEERS brought in 42 of his own cattle from Connecticut where he had been feeding them for a year past. They were of very good quality, many of them bringing near 9c. on 750 ℔s. net weight.

S. B. RICHARDSON & Co. bought a lot of cattle at Buffalo, which O. HURD was selling to-day at 8c.@8½c. For five head sold yesterday 9c. was obtained. They were of fair to goodfleshed cattle which averaged 1,470 ℔s. gross in Illinois. The prices obtained on this lot just made the purchaser whole on them, but he expects to make something on a few choice ones, holding at Albany till next week. He sold the choice of this lot at Albany for 4¾c. ℘ ℔ gross.

S. ULERY for J. T. ALEXANDER, 120 fair Illinois cattle, of ALEXANDER's own feeding, at 8c.@8½c. Estimated weight, 775 ℔s. net. I. VALENTINE took 12 at 8½c. seller, 8¾c. buyer.

One lot of 168 ordinary to fair Illinois cattle, belonging to ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, were selling by R. MURRAY at 7½c.@8½c.—very few at the latter price. Rated 650 ℔s net.

A lot of 77 fine Kentucky Durhams, bought by VAIL & Co. at Albany, were selling by them at 8½c.@9c.

J. BRYANT's 116 pretty fair Ohio Steers, rated 650 ℔s were bringing 7c.@8½c., by C. G. TEED. They were recently purchased at the West at 3½c.

CONKLE & ALEXANDER had 175 Illinois Cattle on sale by B. BARTRAM and J. A. MERRITT. Some of the best were nice, smooth Steers, at 9c., and others rough Oxen at 8c. Mr. CONKLE shows severe bruises received at the recent disaster on the Erie Road, being a passenger on one of the cars which went over the embankment.

A. WARNER contributed 66 very good steers, for which he paid 4c., or $58 25 last season in Fayette County, Ohio. MEAD & HOLCOMB found hard work to run them out at $65 per head, which Mr. WARNER said was losing him about $5 ℘ head and their keep till now.

BEACH & BRAY, for J. SHIPE, 104 still-fed cattle, from Pennsylvania, at 6½c.@8½c. They were light common steers. Also, for A. FISHER, 34 Indiana cattle, at similar prices.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their calves at their sides*. The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The markets have been over-supplied, many that are sent in remaining over from week to week. Sales are very dull—even worse than for a week previous.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 21 fresh Cows, which sell slowly at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market is fully supplied and sales dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 19 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Those offered last week were all sold, but the market is far from being brisk. Receipts are light at present, but sufficient for the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 76 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 84 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market very slow. Nearly one-half of the offerings last week were left over, although held at low prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's.

Receipts have been quite sufficient for the limited demand during the hot weather, and prices have fallen off ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔. A decline in Beef affects the price of Veal somewhat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 379 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@5½c., and 6c. for the choice. Although not a large supply, sales are slow at lower rates, owing, in part, to a falling off in the price of Beef.

BROWNING reports receipts of 22 Veal Calves selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for a very few of the best. Market scantily supplied and demand fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 95 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 92 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c., and a few at 6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, and CHAMBERLIN's, at so much ℘ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℘ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts, although fair, have been about 1,600 less than the previous week. Sales have been brisk, at an advance of ½c. ℘ ℔. live weight on sheep, of which there is a scarcity at several of the markets. Lambs are more abundant, and bring 5c.@5½c.@6c. ℘ ℔. gross weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,475 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c.@4½c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c.@6c. for Lambs. Market pretty well supplied, and sales fair, although Lambs are 25c.@50c. ℘ head lower than last week. Sheep sell, ℘ head, at $3@$4 75 for good quality, while Lambs are plenty at $2 50@$3—those weighing 60 ℔s. in the country are worth $3 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,691 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. for Sheep, and 6c.@7c. for Lambs. The markets were very good the latter part of last week, and the pens have mostly been cleared out each day. Lambs are plenty, while *good* Sheep are scarce and higher. We saw a few extra fat ones at $8 ℘ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,187 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few as high as $8 ℘ head.

A. VAN WEST reports sales of

205 Sheep	$620 00	90 Sheep	$340 00
150 Sheep	425 50	60 Lambs	200 00
75 Lambs	310 75	70 Lambs	275 12
212 Sheep	594 62	118 Sheep	384 00
50 Lambs	176 12	224 Sheep	588 00
40 Lambs	130 00	119 Lambs	467 00
100 Lambs	387 50		
Total	1,513		$4,998 61

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 854 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

122 Sheep	$453 17	70 Lambs	$240 75
184 Sheep	665 49	61 Lambs	152 50
103 Sheep	370 00	72 Lambs	229 00
72 Lambs	319 25	69 Lambs	240 00
67 Lambs	255 75		

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,101 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

420 Sheep	$3 75 each	$1,575 00
164 Sheep	4 40 each	730 40
60 Lambs	4 20 each	250 50
17 Lambs	5 00 each	85 00
23 Lambs	3 50 each	80 50
218 Sheep & Lambs	3 12½ each	681 12
199 Lambs	3 78 each	757 25

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,341 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 95 ℘ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

48 Sheep and Lambs	$163 97
15 Sheep and Lambs	43 25
108 Sheep and Lambs	399 50
70 Sheep and Lambs	262 00
49 Sheep and Lambs	151 75
400 Sheep and Lambs	1,343 05
131 Sheep and Lambs	476 25
22 Lambs	71 75
24 Lambs	84 00
30 Sheep	197 00
40 Sheep	165 00

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at CHAMBERLIN's, for the week ending July 28, 1858: 1,950 Sheep and Lambs sold for $6,787 32, averaging $3 47 ℘ head.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

100 Sheep	$358 40	196 Sheep	$715 00
19 Sheep	74 00	140 Sheep	487 00
82 Sheep	50 25	160 Sheep	698 56
169 Sheep	589 62		

160 Canada Sheep, bought by J. T. HUME, $2,962 48.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℘ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards Thirty-seventh-street, while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have increased of late, about 6,000 coming in during the past week. Prices have fallen near ½c. ℘ ℔., gross weight, and are still favoring buyers.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 28, by MILES & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

	Price.
185 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 200—for Hill & Brown, Illinois	$5 40
97 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 211—for same owners	5 38
236 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 161—for Hill & Brown, Illinois	5 40
123 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 184—for John Beale, Franklin County, Ohio	5 40
127 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 163—for T. J. Abrell, Van Wert, Ohio	5 38
113 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 178—for J. S. Moore, Richland County, Ohio	5 38
119 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 162—for J. Sloan, Huron County, Ohio	5 25
195 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 204—for J. H. Metcalfe, Buffalo, N. Y.	5 38
235 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 161—for same owner	5 25
73 corn-fed Hogs av. gro. 133—for Corwin & Cook, Morrow Co., Ohio	5 25
104 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 183—for G. M. Williams, Marion Co., Ohio	5 25
74 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 140—for J. B. Trindle, Ohio	5 03
105 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 160—for Wm. Lewis, Defiance, Ohio	5 20
108 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 171—for same owner	5 18
113 still-fed Hogs, av. gro. 165—for Lattimer & Carlin, Findlay, Ohio	4 75
177 still fed Hogs, dressed weight—for J. Moore, Ohio	6 75
2,184 Total.	

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,193 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, which sold at $5 20@$5 37, gross weight. Light Corn Hogs, weighing 160 ℔s.@170 ℔s. gross, are in most demand.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5 25	Corn fed	6½

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. DORMAN commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5⅝@5¾	6¾@6⅞
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5 @5½	6⅜@6⅝
Light Fair Hogs	4¾@5	6 @6⅛
Still Hogs, Prime	4¾@5	6 @6⅛
Mast Hogs, Prime	4½@4¾	5½@6
Stock Hogs	4 @—	—@—

Arrivals heavy and prices favoring the buyer.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Most of the seasonable Vegetables are in good supply and cheapening in price. The general state of the market is not active.

Potatoes are abundant from Long Island and New Jersey, and lower than last week. We hear of very little complaint of the disease, and from the general appearance of those now in market, and the large area planted, the present prospect is for a plentiful supply.

Onions are also abundant and falling in price. A large portion of those now in market are from Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Green Corn is getting plenty common varieties selling for about 75c., and the sweet at $1, ℘ 100 ears.

Norfolk Tomatoes are a drug in the market. The large boxes, holding about two bushels, are put out at $1 50@$2, and smaller ones, containing a little over a bushel, at $1 ℘ box. Many of them are in poor order. After sorting they retail for $1 ℘ peach basket.

Cucumbers and Squashes are also abundant and cheap.

Apples are coming in plentifully from New Jersey and Long Island. They bring about $2 50 ℘ bbl, when in good order.

Peaches are arriving freely from the South, and will assist in helping out our own crop by in part appeasing the hungry multitude. The Southern trade has grown wonderfully within a few years. FRANK WILKINSON sold nearly $5,000 worth in this City during the past week. Between 700 and 800 boxes were consigned to him alone, from the arrivals of the last Charleston steamer.

Raspberries are waning, and cheaper than ever. Blackberries and Huckleberries are quite plentiful.

Butter is unchanged in price, with a dull trade.

Eggs are more abundant, and a little cheaper. About 100 bbls. were received from Philadelphia yesterday.

Poultry very dull, with no variation in prices.

Potatoes, Jersey—Junes, ℘ bbl	$2 00	@	$2 25
Potatoes—Jersey Dykemans, ℘ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ℘ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Long Island, ℘ bushel	62	@	87
Turnips—Flats, ℘ 100 bunches	1 75	@	2 25
Turnips—Flat, ℘ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Ruta bagas, ℘ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Kohl Rabi—℘ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots—℘ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Beets—℘ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Rareripes, ℘ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—℘ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—Potato, ℘ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—℘ 100 strings	4 00	@	4 50
Cabbages—Common, ℘ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℘ 100	5 00	@	7 00
String Beans—℘ bushel	75	@	88
Green Peas—Marrowfats, ℘ bushel	87	@	1 00
Corn—Burlington, ℘ 100	62	@	75
Corn—Sweet ℘ 100	87	@	1 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, large ℘ box	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℘ small box	1 00	@	—
Egg Plants—℘ dozen	1 50	@	1 75
Cucumbers—℘ 100	50	@	75
Squashes—L. I. and Jersey, ℘ bush	62	@	75
Watermelons—℘ 100	30 00	@	40 00
Nutmeg Melons—℘ 100	5 00	@	6 00
Apples—Norfolk, ℘ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Apples—L. I. and N. J., ℘ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Pears—Common, ℘ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Pears—prime, ℘ bbl	5 00	@	—
Peaches—prime Southern, ℘ box	3 00	@	5 00
Peaches—common Southern ℘ box	1 00	@	3 00
Nectarines—℘ box	8 00	@	—
Plums—Green Gage, ℘ box	4 00	@	—
Currants—℘ ℔	06	@	07
Gooseberries—℘ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Raspberries—Antwerps, ℘ 100 baskets	6 00	@	—
Blackberries—℘ bushel	3 50	@	3 75
Blackberries—℘ qt. box	12	@	14
Blackberries—New Rochelle, ℘ pint basket	10	@	12½
Huckleberries—℘ bushel	3 00	@	—
Grapes—Green, ℘ ℔	3	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℘ ℔	20	@	22
Butter—State, ℘ ℔	18	@	20
Butter—Ohio, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	10	@	11½
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12½
Cheese—℘ ℔	4	@	8
Eggs—Jersey, ℘ doz	15	@	15½
Eggs—State, ℘ doz	15	@	—
Eggs—Western, ℘ doz	10	@	12
Fowls—Bucks County, ℘ ℔	—	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—℘ pair	37	@	63
Turkeys—℘ ℔	15	@	—
Spring Ducks—℘ pair	62	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℘ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℘ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Woodcock—℘ dozen	3 00	@	—
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	275	48	—
Flour, bbls	21,598	1,329	2,315
Wheat, bushels	63,100	—	2,511
Corn, bushels	78,689	—	2,800
Rye, bushels	2,382	—	—
Oats, bushels	25,727	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	767	—	15
Whisky, bbls	534	—	11

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,217 bbls., including 717 bbls. Pots, and 500 bbls. Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BARK—In Philadelphia, light receipts and an exhausted supply check operations. No. 1 Quercitron commands $32 ℘ ton.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow at 32½c.@33c., cash, ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c.; Adamantine, 18c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio is in active demand, at strengthening prices. Sales to day 5,407 bags *ex Elida*, on terms not disclosed; and 170 bags, in lots, at 11c.@11½c., ℘ ℔., usual credit. The stock of Rio in first hands this evening is only about 11,000 bags, and holders are very firm. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 75 bags Java, a small lot of Maracaibo, at 11⅛c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo, at 9⅝c., ℘ ℔., usual terms. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "The demand is not so brisk; prices, however, are well supported. Sales 150 bags Java at 15c; 85 Maracaibo, 12c.; 400 bags prime Rio at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; 100 bags Cape at 10¾c.; and 170 bags St. Domingo at 9⅝c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔., usual terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON state that there were received during the week ending to-day: 5,407 bags Rio; sold 23,558 bags, entirely to the trade, embracing 2,200 bags (balance of *Roebuck's* cargo) at 10⅝c.; 3,100 bags ℘ *Phantom* at 10⅝c.; 5,000 bags ℘ *Corilla* at 10⅝c.; 2,600 bags ℘ *Josephine* at 10 70-100c.; 4,060 bags, balance *Eclipse's* cargo, at 10½c.@10¾c., and 5,000 bags ℘ *Kedron* at 10⅜c.—all four months. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning 43,604 bags, including 19,985 bags Rio and Santos, 8,100 bags Bahia, 6,39[illegible] bags Maracaibo, 4,600 bags St. Domingo, 3,650 bags Java, and 1,500 bags Laguayra. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c., all four months; and St. Domingo, 9⅜c., cash, ℘ ℔."

COPPER—Is in slack request, at drooping prices. New Sheathing, 25c.@26c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@20c.; American Ingot, 21c.@21½c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers', 31c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is very limited, and prices tend downward. Sales 400 bales at our quotations. The available supply here is estimated at 53,514 bales, against 46,216 bales same time last year:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.&Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜

DYEWOODS—Are inactive at old quotations. 60 tons Campeachy Logwood changed hands at private bargain.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47c.@50c. for Western, and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ℘ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 60@$1 65 ℘ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and wanted. Mackerel are saleable and steady. Herring are dull and heavy. We quote: Dry Cod, $3 50@$4 ℘ cwt; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ℘ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $10 75@$11; No. 2, small size and medium, $9 75@$10; No. 3, all sizes, $5 75@$7 ℘ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ℘ bbl; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ℘ box. Dutch Herring, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℘ keg; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℘ tc., and $22@$24 50 ℘ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. Increased receipts make receivers more willing to accept the offers of buyers. The demand is fair for home use. There is also more inquiry from shippers. The tendency of prices is, in the main, downward; sales 12,350 bbls.:

Sour, ℘ bbl	$3 65	@	$4 05
Superfine State	4 05	@	4 15
Extra State	4 25	@	4 35
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 05	@	4 15
Superfine Ohio	4 10	@	4 15
Fancy Ohio	4 15	@	4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65	@	6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 40	@	4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00	@	6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@	7 00

Canadian continues in demand at former rates; sales 1,250 bbls., in lots at from $4 30@$5 25 for low superfine to choice extras, and $4 for sour, ℘ bbl. Southern is moderately active at unaltered rates. Sales 1,700 bbls. at $4 80@$5 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 05@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal at $3 90@$4 for Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in rather limited request at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—The demand is improving, and prices are generally firmer. Layer Raisins, $3 25, Bunch do., $2 37½@$2 50 ℘ whole box. Currants, 7c.@9c.; Leghorn Citron, 16½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 15½c.@16c.; Soft Shell do., 9c.@15c.; Shelled do., 21c.@22c. Filberts 7c.; Figs, 4½c.@5c.; Brazil Nuts 3½c. ℘ ℔. Peanuts, 1 50 ℘ bushel. Bahama Pineapples, $7 50@$8 ℘ 100.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at somewhat easier prices. Hence, it is in better demand for home use and for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels, including fair to good White Canada at $1 11@$1 14; very inferior to good ordinary White Western at $1 05@$1 10; inferior to fair Red Western (Winter) at $1 02@$1 17; inferior Milwaukee Club at 90c.@93c.; (some would bring 98c.@$1;) unsound mixed Western at 82c.@87c.; and good to prime new Red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. The nominal quotations for Chicago Spring are 80c.@85c. for unsound, and 93c.@95c. for sound, ℘ bushel. Corn is more abundant and is in fair demand at about former prices. Sales 37,500 bush. at 63c.@73c. for unsound mixed; 85c. for good mixed Western; 83c.@85c. for inferior White Western, and 95c.@96c. for yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at buoyant rates; sales 3,700 bushels, in lots, at 89c.@90c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats in fair request at our quotations. Western, 45½c.@47c. State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@44c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ℘ bushel. White Beans, 90c.@$1 10; Caracas Peas, $1 ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit during the week ending

	July 17.	July 24.
Flour, bbls	6,475	3,280
Wheat, bush	12,404	3,748
Corn, bush	5,867	2,033
Oats, bush	4,419	1,665

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 110 bales Bags, and 55 bales Bagging, on terms not disclosed.

HAY—Sales 750 bales at 45c.@50c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are, for the most part, nominal. American, $110@$125 for undressed, and $170@$190 for dressed, ℘ ton.

HIDES—Are in request and are firm, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.@25½c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted, Dry Matamoras at 20½c.@21c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 9c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 142,442, against 161,817 same time last year, and 88,896 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Cuba, 60c.@61c., free, and 52c.@53c., in bond ℘ gallon.

HOPS—Sales 40 bales last year's crop at 5c.@7c., cash, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is very quiet at our quotations. Scotch Pig, $23@$24. English Bar $45@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ℘ ton usual terms. Sheet at 3½c.@4c. for English, and 11¾c.@12½c. for first quality Russian, ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive at previous figures. Foreign Pig at $6 60@$6; American Pig at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at buoyant prices. New-Orleans, 42c.@43c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@33c.; Clayed Cuba at 27c.@28c. ℘ gallon, usual terms, 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado brought 32c.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought 4½c.@5c.; Clinch 6c. ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand mainly at $3 62½ ℘ 280 ℔s. 150 bbls Spirits do. were sold at 44c.@44½c. ℘ gallon. Tar and Pitch are inactive at $1 75@$2 ℘ gallon. Resin is dull and heavy including Common, at $1 50@$1 52½ ℘ 310 ℔s; No. 1 at $2 50@$4 75; White and Pale at $5@$7 ℘ 280 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active at advanced prices; sales 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, here, $18 for Mess, to arrive; $19 50 for Clear; $17 for uninspected thin Mess, and $14@$14 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cutmeats are in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 190 pkgs., in lots, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is more sought after, at from 9½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.; sales included 50 boxes long-ribbed middles, in very poor order, at 8¼c.; 25,000 ℔s. extra clear middles, at 11½c.; and 100 hhds. Western smoked Hams at 10c.@11c. Lard is improving, sales having been made since our last of 580 bbls., fair to prime, at 11½c.@11⅞c.; and 475 kegs, part at 12½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is active and buoyant; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$21 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State. ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 5c.@8c. for good common to prime ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. at $3 25@$3 75 for middling to prime, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Sales here, to-day, 3,500 sacks Liverpool fine, at $1 10 for WORTHINGTON's, and $1 37½ for MARSHALL's ℘ sack. In Boston, sales were made of 7,000 sacks Liverpool ground, at 69c.; and 3,500 bbls. Cadiz on private terms.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8¼c.@9c.; Pure Refined, 11c.; Nitrate Soda, at 4½c.@4¾c., ℘ ℔. 200 bags Crude Saltpetre were sold in Boston at 8⅝c. ℘ ℔., six months.

SEEDS—Clover is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ℘ ℔., 2 ℘ cent. off for cash.

SPICES—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at full and buoyant prices. Sales 1,760 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 7c.@8c., but including some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8⅛c.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. Prime at 9⅝c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in request, and prices generally favor sellers. An auction sale is announced for Friday.

TIN—Is sparingly inquired for, at our quotations; Banca, 29c.@30c.; Straits, 28c.@28½c., ℘ ℔.; Plates, at $9 50 for ⅛ X and $7 50@$7 75 for I. C. Coke; Terne at $8 75@$9 for Charcoal, and $7@$7 25 for Coke, ℘ box.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 24½c.@25c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,400 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d., chiefly at 7-32d. ℘ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 25 bales Sponge, at 17s. 6d.; and by steamer, 250 boxes Cheese, at 45s. For London—2,000 hhds. Staves, at 25s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 200 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 3d.; and 20,000 ℔s. Whalebone, on terms not ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ship *Caroline Reed*, 660 tons, to Australia, a schooner, to St. Jago and back, and two to Port-au-Platt and back, on terms we did not learn; a bark, 350 tons, (now at Boston,) from St. Marys, Geo., to Rio, Lumber, $18; a brig, 350 tons, to Kingston, Jam., thence to Liverpool, London or Bremen, $3,600; a ship from City Point to Liverpool, Tobacco, 30s; a brig, 250 tons, from St. Marys to Xibara, and back to New-York, $2,500, one, 180 tons, to Point Petre, 65c. ℘ bbl. and boards on deck $3; one from Turk's Island to New-York, salt, 9c.; one from Jacksonville to North side Cuba and back, lumber, $10; a schooner, 120 tons, to Rio Hache and back, $1,250; one from Machias to Port-au Prince, lumber $12, and back to New York, wood $4; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, $11; a brig to San Juan, Cuba, and back, sugar 40c., and molasses $3; one to North side Cuba and back, sugar 37½c., and Molasses $2 50 on, and $3 50 under deck.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—The Galliant French Capting.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'Flanagan and the Fairies—Mischievous Annie.

STADT THEATRE—Bowery—Black Eyed Susan—Naval Engagements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton.... July 31

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool......Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration has at last fully determined upon the course to be pursued towards Paraguay. A fleet of six or seven vessels is to be sent, including the *Harriet Lane* and the *Fulton*—the former to be the flag-ship. Commander Page will have charge of the Expedition, and is now, or will be soon, in the North, to charter such additional steamers as may be adapted to the service. It is not considered probable that there will be occasion to fire a gun, but in view of the preparations recently made by Paraguay for defence, it is determined that our force shall be sufficient for all emergencies. The Commissioner to accompany the Expedition has not yet been selected.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston yesterday evening, and her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, with advices from Havana to July 23. The American brig *Nancy* was seized on the 18th inst., on suspicion of being a slaver, and was being discharged by the Spanish authorities when the *Empire City* left. It was thought, however, that the Courts would not sustain the proceedings. The markets are quoted active and firm, with a better business in freights.

We find in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation* the Constitution of the league just formed in that city, to be known as the "Montgomery League of United Southerners." The meeting at which the League was formed was held pursuant to a call issued by Col. Yancey, and the object of the movement was declared by that gentleman to be, not disunion, but a constitutional union. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times.

On Thursday of last week the friends of Senator Hammond, at Beech Island, S. C., honored him with the compliment of a public dinner. We have a report of the speech he delivered on the occasion, but cannot find room for it this morning. We give elsewhere, however, a condensation of the points made by him in his discussion of the relations of the North and South.

The famous "Log-Cabin," long the residence of General Harrison, at North Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the 25th inst. The house was occupied by Col. Taylor, son-in-law of Gen. Harrison. A mass of valuable correspondence was destroyed.

The operatives in a cotton factory at Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the Harmony Mills, in Cohoes, N. Y., have struck for higher wages.

The Boston branch of the American Tract Society has issued an Address, stating that its organic relations have not been changed, but that its work will proceed as usual.

A rencontre that will give rise to some small talk among politicians for a few days to come, took place yesterday in Nassau-street, between Stephen D. Dillaye, Ex-General Appraiser, and Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port. Mr. Dillaye, some months since, at the time of his removal from office, published in the columns of the Times, and by pamphlet, some articles on the present Administration, in which Messrs. Hart, Sickles, Cobb, &c., were rather sharply dealt with. In response to that attack Mr. Hart yesterday dealt Mr. Dillaye a powerful blow with a loaded cane. Mr. Dillaye was removed to a neighboring saloon where his wound was attended to. He afterwards left for home, and at a late hour last night it was hoped that there would be no serious issue. Hart proceeded to the Mayor's office and acknowledged himself responsible for the assault he had committed, but as no complaint was preferred, he departed without difficulty. Mr. Dillaye publishes a card, giving a history of the attack.

Mr. Geo. P. Edgar, well known as a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association during the times when party politics ran high around and in that Association, and more lately as the publisher of a religious paper that lived but a few weeks, and was known as *The Way of Life*, was yesterday arrested by order of Judge Ingraham, and lodged in Eldridge-street Jail. The affidavits on which the warrant was issued allege that Mr. Edgar obtained, at different times, $1,000 worth of paper for the publication of his journal, on representing that it was a profitable concern and that he was able to pay any debts contracted for it, while he was in reality insolvent.

Billy Mulligan's bail bonds—are they forfeited? His counsel claim that when Billy came into Court—on the famous day, that he suddenly could not be found in the Court of Sessions, he did all that his bonds required. The District-Attorney urges that they meant more—to wit, that Billy being in Court, should stay there till the Court had done with him. These diverse views were presented before Judge Hilton yesterday, who takes time for his decision.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive. Buyers of the leading kinds, however, had any existing advantage. Pork was in brisk demand at much higher prices. Lard and Beef also attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Cuba sugars were in lively request and were very firm. Cotton was dull and heavy. Freights were inactive, with 772 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were completely overstocked yesterday, the receipts for the week past being about *five thousand* bullocks of tolerably fair weight and quality. Prices were lower yesterday than on any other market day for half a dozen years past, with perhaps the exception of November 11, 1857, during the bank suspension, when the western men were glad to take up with any price which would be paid in funds they could use at home. The average of all sales yesterday was about 7½c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses. Will the butchers charge us less than 18c. ℔ lb. for our steaks this week?

General Cass to President Martinez.

The language of the Secretary of State to the Nicaraguan President respecting the Yrissari treaty, as set forth in the letter of our Panama Correspondent, published in yesterday's Times, is characterized by a degree of directness which is eminently refreshing. General Cass shows no toleration for the double-dealing of Martinez. He exposes, in the plainest possible terms, the trickery by which that pettyfogging official endeavored to defeat the treaty, and virtually accuses him of cheating and lying.

The venerable Secretary of State may have come short of the diplomatic standard in politeness, but tells the exact truth without the slightest spice of ambiguity.

We can imagine the astonishment of the smooth and prevaricating Martinez when the purport of the dispatch dawned upon his understanding.

General Cass does well in regarding the treaty as ratified, and in holding Nicaragua to its performance. That is the course demanded by the honor and interest of the United States. The sooner the Central American States are convinced that we shall exact from them an honest performance of their agreements, the better.

The only way to deal with the Spanish-American countries is the one indicated by General Cass in the case of Nicaragua. That State has no tribunals; we must, therefore, decide questions affecting our citizens for ourselves, and enforce our decisions by military power. Those countries, which have no sense of honor or honesty, must be made to feel an influence which they can understand.

The prompt action of our Government will probably embarrass the operations of Mons. Belly. That self-sufficient Frenchman may have reason to think his labor lost.

A Vice-President on the Stump.

It is not understood whether the prejudices of Mr. Choate against a "geographical President" extend to a Vice-President of the same scientific classification and a Democrat. If it be so, he will find a chance to vent his indignation at the expense of Vice-President Breckinridge, whose stump speech at Florence, Kentucky, we present in another part of this morning's paper. Mr. Breckinridge is geographical to the last degree. The ardent passages of his effusion, those obviously struck off at an oratorical white heat, all tend to the edification of a Southern Party, upon Southern grounds, embracing all Southern men of all Southern complexions, except black, and designed to vindicate the supremacy of Southern institutions over men, institutions and opinions not Southern. To this end he exhorts the Americans of Kentucky to harmonize with the Democracy; to turn their backs upon their Black Republican allies of the North, and form a sort of political unitary household at home. Add to this general drift of the argument an indiscriminate defence of the Administration, its extravagance, its foreign policy, its conduct of the wars against Kansas and against Utah, and every act past or possible, and all its motives, and all its future policy, and we have an idea of the sort of eloquence a Vice-President of the United States indulges when, forgetting himself and his office, he adopts the *rôles* of demagogue and agitator.

That the reader who does not care to study the teachings of the mercurial Kentuckian may not exaggerate the occasion of their utterance, it will be well to say, that a canvass for a court clerkship at this moment convulses Kentucky. *Dignus vindice nodus.* A business of such portentous importance is thought to demand intervention of more than the ordinary sort, and hence the summons of Mr. Breckinridge to the field. He likewise is profoundly impressed with the momentousness of the occasion. It would not do to dissert upon legal topics, or to urge the superior personal or practical qualifications of the Democratic candidate, or the necessity, as a means of maintaining party organizations in working order, of being instant in season or out of season, even where apparently trivial issues are concerned. Such discussions would have been beneath the occasion; and so, *apropos* to a local clerkship, we have a review of the entire external and internal policy of the Federal Government. But while the business thus thunders in the table of contents, let us confess that the arguments, if not the topics, are quite down to the level of the time and place. The responsibility of the excessive expenditures of Government is thrown upon Congress, *because* it conceded the estimates furnished by the President, and made no objection to passing the Deficiency bill. The enormous outlays in the Post-Office Department are saddled upon the Republicans, *because* they refused to raise the rates of postage, while the alternative of discontinuing a half-dozen immensely expensive trans-continental and trans-oceanic mail routes was open. The sincerity of the Republican complaints of extravagance is questioned, because the Republicans wanted to add to the appropriations by passing the French Spoliation bill, an act of the merest justice, which has too long and too often been postponed, in order to give official prodigality unlimited swing. With such modern instances does the Vice-President content himself, in replying to the powerful effort of his neighbor, Mr. Crittenden. It is superfluous to place the two in comparison.

In the same superficial way are the Kansas and the Utah questions treated. All the falsehoods, a myriad times exploded, and as often reiterated to the disadvantage of the Free-State Party, and which Mr. Breckinridge is certainly too enlightened to believe, are repeated as if of unquestionable authority. All the wrongs, violence, and frauds of the Pro-Slavery mob, are with the same facile rhetoric dismissed as so many abolitionist fabrications. The course of the President in regard to Kansas matters, devious and contradictory as it has been, is pronounced the consummation of sound statesmanship, and commended to the admiration of Kentuckians as of the same order of merit as the later labors of Clay and Webster. In the conduct of Utah affairs, the same masterly hand is recognized; and the stupid errors of last year's campaign, and the equally stupid organization of the present expedition, are treated with the same laudation. And so from the beginning to the end of the story. A flippant, unsatisfactory panegyric of President Buchanan; a coarse, vulgar, ill-timed, and ill-judged attempt to revive the sinking flames of sectional agitation.

It is to be regretted that a gentleman of so favorable antecedents, holding a place in the Government of the highest dignity, and whom a possible calamity may place in the Presidential chair, should thus descend to the arena of petty local politics. But that he should further sink to the vituperation of a large majority of the people of the United States, and inflame the passions of party, as a means of sundering the Union, is an excess of misconduct incapable of too decided censure. It is an act of the same kind, though less in degree, as the treason of a predecessor in the Vice-Presidential office, a man also of rare accomplishments, captivating address, and persuasive eloquence, but whose fate might well serve as a warning to one whose way apparently leads in the same mischievous direction.

Trumps—Clubs or Hearts!—Mr. Stephen Dillaye's trick is lost. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart came along last night, with the very ace of clubs, and Dillaye's figure, being too small, was taken—and, sad to say, sadly done for. Beyond the bruises, disfigured features, a trifle of blood, and a curious indistinctness of vision and consciousness, all of which have gone or will rapidly pass away, the incident has this moral for Mr. Dillaye, which, we trust, will *not* pass away. Never use strong, abusive, reckless language about people, until you have spanned their muscles, weighed their walking-sticks, and examined the records of peace societies, to ascertain their membership. Least of all, never count on impunity in belaboring a fellow-Democrat of Tammany, seeing the proficiency of that fellowship in the *argumentum ad hominem*—a logic far more prevalent than even that of the famous letter to Secretary Cobb. These things heeded, and due care being taken of bandages and dressings, Mr. Dillaye, we feel assured, will soon do better. He has our sincere wishes to that effect.

The Attitude of New-Granada.

There need be no misapprehension as to the position assumed by the Government of New-Granada. In accepting the Cass-Herran treaty, as announced in the Times of yesterday, such modifications have been added as substantially repudiate the very just claims of the United States. Article 1st is converted into an exculpation of New-Granada from all responsibility for the affair at Panama, in April, 1856; and while we have a suggestion of arbitration, as the only mode of settling the vexed issue, we have also the amplest evidence that submission to the award, unless favorable to their own views, is not in the mind of the New-Granadian people. Article 7, which conceded to the United States a naval station in the Bay of Panama, was also canceled. The amendments of the treaty, therefore, amount, in effect, to a denial of indemnity for the past and of security for the future; and while it is true that this result is contrary to the wishes of the actual Executive of the Republic, it is equally true that it represents the views of the great body of the people. The efforts of President Ospina in favor of the treaty, his recommendations and his pamphleteering, have been unavailing against the hostility of Mosquera, whose long residence in New-York is supposed to qualify him peculiarly to pronounce on the character and objects of the American people. When he assures them of the utterly flagitious purposes of our Government; when he denounces the corruption of our legislative bodies, and asserts that he once had occasion to attend at Albany, where the influence of the entire Senate and Assembly was offered him at ten dollars the head; when he asseverates that it was through patriotic sense of danger from these sources that he returned to his native land to arouse his countrymen against the bad principles and fell purposes of the Americans, there is no one at hand to brand him as a defaulting insolvent, fugitive from a charge of swindling, and to show that he offered to forego his patriotic obligations for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, paid by an interested American corporation. Mosquera has triumphed, and is punished with the appointment of military commandant on the Isthmus, where hot work is obviously anticipated.

There is no apparent alternative for this Government. It is certain that a moment could hardly be more inopportune for an active quarrel with New-Granada. Other difficulties, not half so important, stop the way. Paraguay is threatened without reason. Nicaragua is to be bullied without provocation. Claims against Mexico are in the course of creation in Secretary Cass' laboratory, which will only be collected by the strong hand. There is business enough, in fact, for a twelvemonth; and yet must they make room to the more pressing claims of the Panama case. It is out of the question for the State Department to treat the amended Convention otherwise than as waste paper. It will not be sent to the Senate. The alternative practically offered the Government of Bogota, when indemnity was first demanded, is now inevitably presented. The American people must protect their citizens in the, at present, unavoidable transit across the Isthmus; and must adopt the usual resort of nations, when reasonable satisfaction for past injuries is refused. At this moment, when the migration to the new gold-world of the Pacific is swelling into a flood-tide; when the Isthmean route is about to be thronged with the inexperienced, the gullible, the weak of our own people, on their way to imaginary wealth, it will never do to pretermit the most decided measures for the protection of the transit and the travel. Evidently, to station a strong naval force at Aspinwall, and at Panama, will be the necessary policy of this Government,—one not to be deferred, or inadequately carried out.

With regard to indemnity for the affair of April, 1856, there is a very simple method of enforcing its prompt payment. It consists, in addition to the occupation of Aspinwall, in blockading the ports of Cartagena and Santa Marta. This decisive measure will compel England to enforce the adjustment of our demands with every diplomatic instance, for the commerce of New-Granada is nearly monopolized by that power, and its importance is incalculable. In addition, however, to this general consideration, there is a private one of even greater force. In the settlement of the celebrated Mackintosh claim, which year before last Great Britain was prepared to urge with her entire naval force, New-Granada agreed that scrip representing the sum demanded should be received in payment of Custom-house dues. A portion of the debt has been thus canceled. The great bulk of it, however, is still outstanding, and it is needless to say that a blockade of the Granadian ports would operate as a suspension of payment, and thus bring England into the controversy. Had we any doubts about the justice of our reclamations, the policy we recommend might be questioned. But so long as every precedent in international law justifies the position we have assumed, we can have no hesitation about employing every available instrumentality in confirming it. Let an appeal to the *ultima ratio* take this form, and three months would not elapse without a material change in the tone of Bogota politics.

Sunday Newspapers and Sunday Cries.—The movement to suppress the vociferous hawking of newspapers on Sunday, although very moderate in its character and sustained by manifest considerations of public policy, has excited the ire of the Sunday journals, some of which openly defy the authorities to abate the nuisance. Such conduct on their part might excite surprise, if it were not well known to what absurd lengths men will sometimes go in pursuit of what they suppose to be their interest.

It may be that the proprietors of the papers in question can make more money by their present course of filling the streets every Sunday with noisy peddlers of their wares. But if the privilege of destroying the quiet which the mass of citizens so highly prize on that day is accorded to them, why should it be withheld from oyster and fruit venders, old clothes men and chimney sweeps? These classes are at least as much in need of pecuniary relief as the Sunday Press, and, as citizens, ought to enjoy the same rights. The boisterous public sale of any article of traffic on Sunday, whether newspapers or other property, is opposed alike to the taste and the principles of our people. On that day, which Christianity and the laws of the land set apart for rest and quietness, no individual, or class, can have a right to disturb the community under the miserable pretext that the outrage is pecuniarily profitable. To threaten resistance and to defy public opinion in so base a cause, is contrary to good taste and decency. In the long run it cannot fail to defeat its object, low as that object is. We cannot but trust that an enlarged view of their own interest, if no other consideration, will lead the proprietors of the Sunday papers to recede from their untenable position.

Agent at Fraser's River.—A telegram from Washington states that the President has appointed Mr. Nugent, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, an Agent of the Government to proceed to Fraser's River for the purpose of preventing, by influence and advice, any difficulties which might be likely to arise between American miners and the British authorities. The step would seem judicious and timely. The proverbial superiority of prevention is in this case unusually decided.

It is stated that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, has tendered to the State Department the most satisfactory assurances of a friendly policy toward our countrymen at Fraser's River. Any illiberality which the Hudson's Bay Company might be willing to exercise, will be overruled by the Home Government. The intentions of the English Ministry are clearly indicated in the very sensible instructions of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to Governor Douglas.

It is pleasant to reflect that we have fairly earned the courtesy which Britain extends to our miners by our own liberality in California. There are tens of thousands of our citizens at this moment in New-Caledonia, and it is earnestly to be hoped that peace and good will may characterize their intercourse with British subjects and with the British authorities. The movement is an important one, and the step taken by the President is abundantly justified.

A Solemn League and Covenant.—They have organized a Southern League at Montgomery, Alabama, the ultimate effect of which, it is easy to foresee, will be the dissolution of the Union, or the universal recognition of negroes as its paramount interest. The means, which point like so many unvarying magnets to this pole, are the rejection of all future compromises; the election of none but States-Rights, Fire-eating, Secessionist, Pro-Slave-trade Democrats to Federal office; and the appropriation of the entire Federal patronage, as a means of more effectually snubbing the Union-savers and Abolitionists. To all these points, salient and acute as they are, Colonel Yancey, the new evangelist of disunion, spoke at length and thrillingly. He omitted, however, to mention how the great mass of Union Democrats and Americans at the South, who still cling to the Union, wrecked as it is, but still afloat, are to be disposed of; or by what mesmerism the populous North is to be rendered passive. As secondary topics, perhaps, they will be treated in his next speech. Let us wait, with his band of covenanters, until the revelation be vouchsafed.

Political Items.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has called a nominating Convention, to meet at Columbus on the 29th inst. The apportionment is one delegate to every five hundred votes.

Mr. John Sherman, Democratic M. C. from Ohio, denies that he ever accused the Postmaster of Mt. Gilead of retaining documents sent to the constituency of Mr. Sherman; declares the letter over his name which made that charge was "a forgery, and its author a scoundrel."

The Joliet (Ill.) *Signal* publishes a letter from Augustus C. French, Douglas candidate for the Superintendency of Public Instruction in Illinois. The ex-Governor declares his high admiration of Mr. Buchanan, and thus throws a large bombshell into the ranks of his Douglas friends. He says he shall support the Administration, although Lecompton is a hard pill, against which he remonstrates feebly.

In the fifth district of Ohio, the Republicans have nominated Jas. M. Ashley, of Toledo, for Congress. Mr. Ashley beat Mr. Richard Mott, the present member, in the Convention, after a sharp contest.

The candidates for Congress in Missouri (election Aug. 2) are from all parties. The Americans, Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites are all in the field, arrayed against the Administration.

The colored citizens of New-Bedford, who propose to hold a Convention on the 2d of August, have put forth a platform, after the approved style. The following is an extract:

> "The General Government, a majority of the States and Territories, are growing more malignant and oppressive toward us generally. The present aspect of affairs in this country furnishes no grounds of hope, and the future is equally ominous of evil. The design of the Government evidently is to perpetuate and extend the era of Slavery far beyond its present limits by the revival of the Slave-trade, and whatever may tend to the accomplishment of said object; as is already provided for in the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott Decision."

Cruise of the Yacht Squadron—The Prizes.

On Wednesday, the 4th of August, the New-York Yacht Culb, rendezvous at Whitestone under the command of Commodore Edgar. The destination of the fleet is not positively known, but they will probably visit New-London and Newport, where they will decide as to further movements. They will undoubtedly see Boston and Nahant before they return.

The prizes won in the late Ocean Regatta, are on exhibition at Tiffany's in Broadway, where their unique and beautiful design has drawn large numbers to inspect them. The sloop prize which was won by the *Minnie*, is a beautiful ice-tub. The schooner's prize, won by the *Silvie*, is a *fac simile* of a ship's water-cask. The maker is Mr. Moore, connected with the establishment. The cask rests in silver chocks secured by ring-bolts to a deck of oak, which rests upon four silver dolphins. A marlinspike, left, as if accidentally, in the lashings, on which a sailor has been at work, forms a handle. The blending of the silver with the wood work is designed with full effect. On raising the top, which is so concealed as not to be at first noticed, a large space is disclosed for containing the liquid required for the occasion; and, to complete the arrangement, a neat ladder, which is a copy of that commonly used by caulkers is attached, with which to fill the glasses.

Yellow Fever in Boston Bay.—The New-York Quarantine is not the only place which has been visited by yellow-fever vessels from the West Indies, as will be seen by the following item from the Boston *Journal* of yesterday: "The bark *Sebois* arrived at quarantine yesterday from Cienfuegos, *via* Key West, having cases of yellow fever on board. On the 1st inst., Henry Mason, of Charlestown, the second mate, died at sea of yellow fever, and on the 6th inst., on account of the sickness of Capt. McNeil, the *Sebois* put into Key West, where the captain died on the same day. The *Sebois* then proceeded on her voyage to this port. On the 16th another seaman named Thomas McFarland, died of the disease, and on the 18th still another, George Norman.

Besides the bark *Sebois*, the barks *Iola Wylie*, and *St. Mary's*, from Havana, and the British brig *Spitfire*, from Port-au-Prince, are detained at Quarantine, having had cases of yellow fever on board.

Steamboat Burned at Rondout.—About 7½ o'clock on Monday night, the steamboat *Olive Branch* was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen were quickly upon the spot, but the flames had by this time made such headway, that the upper works were one mass of flames. When the fire broke out, the *Olive Branch* was lying at the dock at Rondout. She was owned by C. C. Alger, of Hudson. All the upper works down to the main deck were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

City Items.

The Nicaragua Line to California.—It is currently reported upon pretty good authority that the steamers *Washington* and *Hermann* were sold on Tuesday to a party of gentlemen represented by Capt. Randall, formerly the well known Commander of the opposition line of steamers on the Pacific side several years ago, and that they are to be fitted out forthwith to go round on to the Pacific, to run in connection with a line of steamers on the Nicaragua route. It is also stated that arrangements are pretty nearly completed by Mr. J. L. White for steamers to run on this side from New-York to Greytown. A steamer of light draft for the conveyance of passengers across the Lake (Nicaragua) is also in readiness, which will be sent up the San Juan River between the middle and last of August, at which time the river will be sufficiently high to admit of her passage into the lake without difficulty. The *Washington* will probably depart for her voyage around Cape Horn in ten days; and in 45 days thereafter, the first of the passenger steamers for Greytown will leave New-York with California passengers by the new route. If nothing occurs to interfere with arrangements now far advanced, it is contemplated to have the new line in full operation by the 1st of October. It is understood that great dependence is placed upon the large increase in travel occasioned by the Fraser River discoveries for the support of the contemplated line.

Another Conflict of Authority.—There is a difference of opinion between City Inspector Morton and the new Superintendent of Market fines and fees, ex-alderman Moneghan, as to the right of the latter to collect receipts for the sale of the city manure. Mr. Morton claims that that this duty belongs to this bureau, and Mr. Moneghan, with equal zeal, insists that it comes under his prerogative and powers. The former keeps his inspectors at the various piers from which the manure is shipped, and they do all the business as formerly. Mr. Moneghan has stationed his men there also, but has instructed them to do nothing more than note the number of loads sold, take the names of the persons and vessels carrying off the manure, and enter a protest against the removal of every load. The dispute has been referred for adjustment to the Committee of the Heads of Departments.

Excitement near the St. Nicholas.—A prostitute named "Little Sue," was displaying herself in rather a conspicuous manner on horseback last evening in Broadway, about 9 o'clock, in company with another of her sex and of a male companion, when her horse slipped and she was thrown to the pavement in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, sustaining a severe wound on the head. She was taken into Hegeman's drug store, under the Hotel, and while being conveyed into the store, some thief managed to steal her gold watch and chain. Her wound was dressed and she was conveyed home.

Movements of the Police.—About the 1st of July Sergeant Birney detailed Officers Place and Miller to attend to the obstructions on side-walks. Since that time they have cleared Broadway, Grand-street, Greenwich, West, Chatham and the avenues; seven hundred persons have paid fines, amounting to several thousand dollars. The Mayor, thinking it the duty of the Ward men, and not of his squad, has to-day withdrawn them, believing it to be the duty of the patrolmen.

Pickwickian Generalities.—Mr. Ex-Surveyor Swackhammer says that our reporter erred in making him speak of the tyranny of Great Britain, at the *Brooklyn* launch collation. It was Europe in general, he says, whose tyranny he denounced; the Sepoy allusion, he says, was interpolated by an ardent hearer. Moreover, he brings witnesses to the point, that what he said was satisfactory to the audience, and it was applauded even as the other eloquent speeches were.

New Steam Mercury Gauge.—We have now in use in our establishment, connected with our boilers, a gauge which for correctness and durability has never been surpassed. It has been patented, and is manufactured by Messrs. Miller & Danner, Canton, Ohio.

Twenty-First Ward School Reception and Festival.—The pupils of the Grammar Department of No. 49, on Thirty-seventh street, gave a reception and floral *fête* to their friends yesterday. Mr. Wm. H. Wood and Miss Gulch, the Principals of the School, with the School Officers, joined in the management, and everything went off spiritedly. The programme consisted of Music, Reading, Declamation, compositions and calisthenics by the girls, followed by Morris' song of the Sewing Machine, and a fine practical display by the girls in the use of the Wheeler & Wilson machine belonging to the school. This portion ended with a chorus, and was followed by a "School Opera," called the "Flower Queen, or the Coronation of the Rose." The Rose, Sunflower, Crocus, Dahlia, Heliotrope, Violet, Hollyhock, Japonica, Tulip, Lily, were personated by Misses Charlotte Ashforth, Georgiana Griffiths, Sarah Reins, Juliet Sloan, Katy Sloan, Cornelia A. Wood, Louise Demilt, Sarah Knapp, Margaret Cooper, and Isabella Reed.

The performance received much praise. The remaining exercises consisted of singing, giving out certificates, and some rather dull speeches. No. 49 is one of the progressive Schools, and has introduced gymnastics and a number of practically useful features into its course of instruction.

License Revoked.—Dennis Murphy, of No. 24 Broome-street, the keeper of a junk shop, was brought before the Mayor on Wednesday, and on the charge of purchasing goods from minors, his license was revoked.

Base Ball.

The "conquering game" of a Home and Home Match, between two of the leading clubs of the National Association of Base-Ball Clubs, took place on Wheat Hill, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of over fifteen hundred spectators, a large number of whom were ladies. The contest was between the Continental Club, on whose ground the match took place, and the Baltic Club, whose ground is located at Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, Yorkville. The previous games were equally divided between the Clubs, and the present one resulted in a victory for the Continentals, by six runs, after an exceedingly-interesting and well-contested display of good play. The Continentals went in first to the bat, and played very steadily, and succeeded in disturbing the equanimity of their opponents by disposing of them without a run in the third and fourth innings, and securing the victory by a splendid run of six points in the Baltic's seventh innings.

The result is rather to be attributed to the peculiar twist put on to the ball by Mr. Barto, the Pitcher for the Continentals, although the swift pitching of Mr. Lewis, for the Baltics, is usually very effective. Both gentlemen were very effective at the bat, each having made five runs and no outs. Mr. Gelston, of the Eagle Club, acted as umpire. Although great enthusiasm was evinced, and repeated cheering occurred during the various incidents of the play, the greatest good humor and good feeling prevailed, and at the conclusion each party cheered the other lustily.

CONTINENTALS.	Times out.	Runs made.	BALTICS.	Times out.	Runs made.
Knapp (field)	4	1	Lewis (pitcher)	0	5
Briggs (field)	4	2	Sears (catcher)	1	4
Durkee (1st base)	4	2	Cooper (1st base)	3	0
Walton (2d base)	3	3	Brown (2d base)	5	0
Henry (3d base)	3	2	Holden (short)	3	2
Parmelee (catcher)	4	1	Ketleman (3d base)	4	0
Voorhies (field)	4	2	Foster (field)	3	2
Barto (pitcher)	0	5	Pinckney (field)	4	1
Wadlington (short)	1	3	Fisher (field)	4	1
Runs each in'gs. 2,2,2,3,3,1,6,1,1		21	Runs each in'gs. 2,4,0,0,3,1,1,2,2		15

Scorer for Continentals, J. F. Lane.

Scorer for Baltics, Philip Weeks.

Knickerbockers vs. Eagles.—The Home and Home Match between the above first-rate Clubs, takes place this afternoon at the Elysian Fields. This is the match which is left unsettled from last season, and is between the parent of the Base-ball Clubs and a younger aspirant for honors; likely to be one of the best contested of the season.

The Brooklyn Nine vs. The New-York Nine.—It is rumored that in the return match between the above selected nines, Mr. Masten, of the Putnam Club, will take the position of catcher. If that is so, and a sure man is put on second base, there will be no stealing runs—with impunity—from first to second base.

Cricket—Canada vs. The United States.—Base-ball players would do well to put off their engagements, on Monday and Tuesday next, on the occasion of this great annual Cricket match.

Movements of the Gulf Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

The *Wabash* and *Macedonian* sailed this afternoon for the Mediterranean. The *Constellation* for Boston, and the *Saratoga* and *Plymouth* will leave to-morrow for Greytown. Thence the *Plymouth* goes to Vera Cruz to bring home our Minister, Mr. Forsyth, and his family.

The *Dolphin* has gone in search of the *Jamestown*, and both are expected here hourly. The *Jamestown* has *eighteen men* upon her sick list, and will have to go North to recruit.

The *Colorado* has been ordered home—*to Boston*—and will leave here on Saturday evening or Sunday next. The *Roanoke* will be substituted for her, and officers and crew transferred.

The weather is very hot and oppressive here.

Yours.

FRASER'S RIVER.

The Rush for Fraser's River—Steamers on the Route.

The following is a copy of a letter on this subject to a gentleman in this City:

San Francisco, Monday, July 5.

This Fraser's River matter is having a serious effect on the down trips of the steamers, both in passengers and dust or treasure, and will, I fear, continue to do so until the northern mines are able to send gold from the new diggings. You can form no idea how perfectly the *one thing* has taken possession of every man in the State, to the abandonment of mines, houses, stores, ditches, labor and *loafing*. Just think of the number of steamers on the route. The *Panama, Oregon, Columbia, Republic, Cortes, Sierra Nevada, Orizaba, Brother Jonathan, Pacific, Santa Cruz* and *Northerner*, eleven in all, each carrying away an average of over 500 every ten days. And then add the hosts of sailing vessels, and you will have some idea of the rush for the new diggings.

Fraser's River—Another Picture.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

Several years ago, during the excavation of one of our then new streets, (Commercial-street,) a coffin was exhumed, bearing the name of Captain Fraser. This man had been for many years an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company, and committed suicide in San Francisco about twenty years ago. From him was derived the name of Fraser's River—that name which is in the mouth of everybody in California, and the mere mention of which has been able, for the last three weeks, to raise a fever in the blood of the soberest miner in the country. Everybody is infected with the mania; and though, of all people in the world, Californians ought to be on their guard against wild reports, from bitter experiences of old, yet thousands upon thousands are crowding to the city, where they stay a brief time, inflaming their own imagination and communicating their delirium to others, and then embark with their fellow-madmen for the golden lands of the wild north country.

The steamship companies will probably extract more gold from the pockets of the miners than the miners from the "pockets" of the mines. Steamer after steamer goes out of our broad bay, literally black with passengers; and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may be supposed to have "as good a thing as they want." The first California fever was not half so hot. It certainly does seem as though the bigger the story, the better believed, and the "lamp of experience" pales before the fierce and maddening glitter of distant gold.

There have been the Gold Bluff epidemic, the great quartz fever of 1852, the Kern River excitement, the Gold Lake madness, and a dozen similar attacks, whose very memory has been swallowed up in the vast ocean of events in which California has spent her brief life thus far. Some gold, no doubt, was found, but there was vastly more deposited than extracted, and many of the victims lie now where the thirst for the yellow metal will no more mock their tantalized hearts, while over their unknown graves the rushing and trampling of multitudes as foolish as they rolls towards the unknown regions of the North. Perhaps some may sagaciously shake their wise noddles at the epithet "unknown"—but what do we know of Fraser River? What are the ascertained facts? Listen to one who has examined the subject:

> "Up in one of the wildest countries on the face of the globe, its sources hidden in perpetual snows, its courses running through a wilderness of huge rocks, precipices, forests, lakes and quagmires, explored only by white men accustomed to the frozen solitudes of Mackenzie River, and the great hunting-grounds of Northern America, and explored by those men only when thoroughly equipped with all the care and completeness which the wealth and experience of the Hudson's Bay Company enable them to command—inhabited by stalwart and courageous tribes of Indians, hostile to all white men except the employes of their allies, the Hudson's Bay Company—gushes a turbulent river, in the bed of which the Indians, and some white men, have found gold."

That sounds inviting, doesn't it? Probably the whirlwind sweep of this excitement has not reached you yet—it may not at all; but "Gold is king," and when he calls, thousands forget their own interests at home, and leap to the service of the tyrant. This is the most powerful of the many "fevers" that have stirred men to wild and reckless expeditions, and being fraught with so many dangers is the most pernicious. Lest any might be moved by accounts from here to start foolishly, let them look at a few facts; and they may be generally interesting.

"Humbug loves mystery," and the principal sources of information consist in vague rumors, originating in one man's heated head, and growing in proportion to the number of galloping tongues that repeat them—"extracts" from letters of doubtful authorship, and still more doubtful authority, and newspaper paragraphs of all sorts and kinds—so that one has to sift what he hears and reads with great patience. Some information regarding the climate and face of the country, which came before the golden tales had made a paradise of a wilderness, are probably quite reliable.

April and May are remarkably calm and pleasant. June has almost continuous rains. July, August and September are intolerably hot, abounding in mosquitoes, sand flies, and other pleasant insects arising from the heated and moist earth, previously soaked in June rains. (Agues and fevers are not mentioned, but their unmistakable symptoms are present.) In October it commences again to rain, and from that time till the ensuing April the Winter is what we might expect from these latitudes—severe frosts and extreme cold, with heavy storms of wet and snow.

Then the different accounts place the mining grounds at from ten to thirteen days' travel after leaving the steamer, but all seem to agree in telling of great hardship and loss of life. If the conveniences for advancing were so rare when there were but few travelers, (our accounts are from the first adventurers,) what must be the state of things when thousands and thousands are pressing on—ignorant of their destination, unorganized, unprovided with traveling necessaries—a motley mass of frenzied gold-hunters, crowding and overloading the conveyances. Detentions in unhealthy places, and extreme exposure will, without doubt, make the route to Fraser's River one long cemetery of hapless adventurers.

Then the query might arise, how are all these men to be provisioned after they get there? (not the dead men, but the fortunate, or unfortunate, accomplishers of the journey.) They cannot live on gold, and a multitude of from fifteen to twenty thousand men (and continually increasing) cannot be well supplied with provisions at any price. But let alone the question of price, and consider the pertinent question which appeared in one of the papers: "What Commissary-General of the United States Army, with all the wealth of the Republic at his back, and the eyes of the nation upon him, would venture to undertake to provision an army of 5,000 men on an intractable stream, of which he knows absolutely nothing?" Then swell that army to 20,000, which has been done since the propounding of that question, and ask what private man would risk his money in such an investment. But, even if there might be plenty of provisions, (which is an absurd supposition,) are they going to be able to buy them?

The gold is reported as being on the sand bars of the river bottom. One report of "dry diggings" has come down here, as being found a little below Fort Yale, but it is not authenticated. The river is high, and be there never so much gold there, the bars cannot be worked till the river falls. And the average of the testimony does not place the most favorable results of mining higher than $8 a day, where they have been able to get at the gold. But suppose the gold and provisions can both be had, the old California prices of a dollar a pound for everything seem to be in a fair way for adoption. However, as some one has said, many will be able to economize, for, doubtless, the extreme heat, the mosquitoes, sand flies and malaria will take away much appetite, and a short supply of food will be a matter of minor importance.

Then the Indians, whose fishing is spoiled, beaver scared and game driven away; whose neighbors, the Spokane Indians, have so lately surprised and defeated Colonel Steptoe and his command, which will doubtless make them the more daring, may be disposed to resent the intrusion.

As a specimen of the stories that are going the rounds of the papers, here is a new style of mining; The waters of Fraser's River are said to hold great quantities of gold in solution, as well as its sands in deposit. Some miner then, who is too lazy to work, makes for himself a pair of sheepskin stockings—like Bryan O'Linn's,

"With the woolly side out, and the skinny side in,"

and saturates them well with quicksilver. Then selecting a projecting rock, where there is an inward sweep or eddy of water, he seats himself thereon, and with his feet and legs dangling in the water, waits patiently, while the mercury—the great amalgamating agent—catches the gold as it swirls around in the eddying water. By night he can take out of his stockings $150 worth of *amalgam*, which only needs a little heating in a retort to bring out the pure *gold!* Though this is a great saving of manual labor, much skill and experience is necessary properly to saturate the stockings, and to select a proper place for the exercise of patience during the day.

The substance of this story appeared as an "extract" from a letter in one of the papers here, and really is not much more absurd than some of the stories which go for realities, and are taken by "the million" for truths. But no man in his senses can trust to all these wild sayings.

Yes, the wise man will wait to see how poor fools succeed. If they prosper, they have earned it, and at the same time have laid open the way for the wiser ones to follow next year, or even later, when the rushing river can be made of use, and the multitudes of earlier travelers will have beaten out their trails and worn the roads across wild ranges of mountains, and through dark and tangled gorges. When they are sure that the "dry diggings" are not dry of gold as well as of water, and when Fraser's River is a golden reality, like California, instead of a vague, wild, intoxicating report; when its wilds have been explored and are known; when all manner of provisions and conveniences line the route; *then* will the wise man go to Fraser's River—if he is not wiser still, and has learned to "let well enough alone."

There is one thing pretty sure, Fraser River gold, this year, will cost at least $50 per ounce (setting aside the risks of life and limb,) and somebody will have to pay for it. Who shall it be?

It is possible that we shall take a short trip into the neighborhood, (for an organized company can penetrate with ease where a multitude is powerless) and then you can have notes from the spot itself, if wished. And as we are not going to dig, or even to "wait for something to turn up," but to see what is up, we hope to tell more from observation than from experience.

IOTA.

Fraser-River Emigrants.—Rhode Island, which furnished some of the earliest California emigrants in 1848-49, promises to send out a liberal instalment to the Fraser-River Diggings. The Pawtucket (R. I.) *Gazette* reports that a number of young men left that place, last Monday, for New-York, intending to take the first steamer for California, but found that all the tickets had been secured by others. They will probably go in the next steamer.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Prof. A. D. White on "Cathedral Builders and Mediæval Sculptors"—Baccalaureate—College Regatta—Necrological Record—Dr. Cleveland's Quarter of Century Discourse—Ordination, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Visitors who have postponed coming hither until after Sunday have lost as much as those who reached here Saturday have gained. What that may be this record will be at best but a faint index. Saturday afternoon Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan, delivered a lecture in College Chapel, at the invitation of the "Art Association," which, though not strictly belonging to the exercises of Commencement Week, is well worthy of being ranked among them. His subject was "Cathedral Builders and Mediæval Sculptors." He said that it is hard to speak of sculpture without beginning with architecture, for the latter is the trunk or stalk from which the former buds and blossoms and sheds perfume. It is not worth while at present to ask whether Druid idols or Brahmin images came in point of time before the builded temples of Stonehenge or Ellora, but we know that in all art which is good and noble first grows the worthy temple—then blooms the worthy statue. Among all men of culture to-day all their sketches, and plans, and dreams, and air castles are mainly wrought according to one of two great models; and these models are popularly known as the Classic and the Gothic. In analyzing the first we find its model generally rising before us in some great Greek temple. Externally and internally one tone and one feeling pervades its sculpture. In the bulging muscles of the sturdy centaurs, and in the light forms of graceful girls on the friezes—all is the manifestation of one simple, single spirit. All the groups, whether of statues or of columns, contain an exquisite adjustment of parts to one another. Elements of beauty which you see clearly, and those of which you have but an inkling, seem born for each other and wedded to each other—all the figures forming one great whole. Thus the first characteristic of the classic groups is revealed; that is Unity. In single figures, whether the classic statue be Jupiter or Apollo, or the pinched face of DEMOSTHENES, or the squeezed face of SOCRATES, there is a chastity and calm and loftiness more than human. All earthly feelings are strained out. Everything about them proclaims a *nobility* which we may consider the feature of classic *single* figures. In ornamentation we find *conventionalism* most prominent, for not one of the branches of leaves or tendrils or flowers sculptured by classic artists shows any effort to represent the natural veining or dimpling or edging or irregular carving or sprightly curling. The acanthus leaf is only by tradition the acanthus leaf of nature. Gothic art is the very opposite of this in every respect. Professor W. then sketched the history of Gothic art, beginning with its origin seven centuries ago. Its rapid spread through all Europe is the most wonderful fact in all history. Every where it was the same, not only in spirit and general tone, but in subordinate features as well. Whether your cathedrals grow at York or Paris at Ratisbon or Seville, they are in a new style—one which came suddenly and spread instantaneously. Every where, also, there is the same growth. If he who builds the closed spire of Basel, hits upon the lucky thought of piercing the spires of Cologne, making combinations of light and shade before unthought of, the idea shoots through that wide atmosphere of art and religion. We boast our quick transmission of men and freights and news, but what poor triumph is the quick carriage of loads of pettifoggers and ribbon weavers, or cargoes of pork or telegrams regarding cotton, to that old mediæval telegraphing of imperishable masses of beauty and strength and lasting joy. The explanation of this wonderful spread of Gothic art is found in the organization of the cathedral builders. The quick, piercing business spirit which have been early manifested among the Lombards of northern Italy, gave birth to various organizations, among which were the Guilds. Of these none were stronger than that of the builders. They gained favor from the kings by charters and protection, from the Pope by bulls. On German soil they took deep root and thence spread into every part of Europe. A marked feature of the cathedrals was their wealth of animate sculpture. High upon their lordly sides were great broods of grotesques; elves, satyrs, imps, dragons, dwarfs, lizards, clamber up all pinnacles and nestle under gables, sun themselves on roofs, perch on dizzy edges, prowl under cornices, scowl at you, grin at you. But above the high altar the builder threw his boldest arches, for here is the centre; hence swell the chants and hither come rushing up the great responsive charms of the people. Here flashes the chalice; here is concentrated the light of the storied windows. But on looking over the whole work we find the greatest contrast to Greek architecture. Instead of unity in the groups we find a fulness of life; in the single figures instead of nobility, a touching homeliness and kindliness; in the ornamentation, instead of conventionalism we find a strict following after nature. Such was the spirit of the cathedral builders.

Cathedral sculpture was to the people a great religious book. The Scripture was hidden from the mass of the people in Latin and from most of them in their own language, if that was written. Sculpture preceded the written book. ERWIN VON STEINBACH preceded FAUST. It affords rich food for the critics, for you may often see a perspective so managed that an apostle has one foot hard by a temple in Jerusalem and the other firmly planted on the Mount of Olives. Joshua's army may be encamped before Jericho not only with horns for blowing but with horns for gunpowder. The sculptor was a preacher as well as a teacher. He loved to preach the necessity of sacrifice, especially in laying noble foundations for churches and schools. On the tower of one Cathedral we find a group representing JOANNA, the wife of PHILIP the Fair, she who built the Cathedral, standing at the gate of heaven, before St. Peter; with one hand, as a true wife, she leads her husband, with the other she presents in calm, sweet triumph, the carved model of her cathedral. Despite its fault in theology, that group has preached well. Would that its voice might swell above the selfishness of this side of the Atlantic. Other subjects were touched upon also in Gothic sculpture. In the frieze of the old town hall at Breslaw there is a hit at woman's tongue. There is a droll procession, the main figure in it being the devil, in high glee, trundling off a scolding woman in a wheelbarrow. There is a playfulness oftentimes in this sculpture. At Rouen Cathedral, some workman, who liked the great full hymns of the church, and disliked praise by proxy, has sculptured a pig playing the violin, and at Chartres Cathedral, an ass playing on the harp.

Would that in these days some satirist might rise to drive LOWELL MASON and his flimsy anthems and set pieces and patchwork psalm-tunes and glee clubs to sing them out of the Church, and bring in the old great tunes, swelling up from the whole congregation.

Another marked characteristic in Gothic architecture and sculpture is their exceeding fullness of life. This is seen in the immense wealth of living statuary, in the living sculptured foliage which climbs up all pillars and towers and gables, and in the living sculptured frontwork which shoots its crystal under the edges of arches. To show the reality of this life, Professor W. cited an illustration from the old Temple Church at London. The old sculptor had displayed in a row of Gothic heads every conceivable shade of scowl and grimace. In this vanity there was uniformity. Instead of relieving it by some change in head-dress the artist sculptured a little ugly demon, which crawls out from the stone behind and seizing in its teeth one ear of the head, bites with all its might. The whole face is drawn aside. Every muscle is set askew, and every feature takes a twist entirely new. Still another characteristic of this Gothic sculpture is its earnestness. This may be noted in the equality of the finish of parts which may be seen, with that of some which may not be seen. The feature which touches the heart most is the sweet repose of the monumental sculpture. To understand the worth of this feature we need but step into Westminster Abbey. The figures shine in the whitest marble, are stilted on pedestals, draped in togas and shod in sandals. Genii with trumpets sing their praises. Shrouded skeletons fling darts at them,—fat faced angels sprawl out to protect them. Britannia in the midst of anchors, thunderbolts, urns and tridents, sheds tears over an epitaph in modern Latin. Lord CHATHAM is put into small clothes, and represented as declaiming violently. HANDEL is going through some indescribable musical exercise. Dr. BUSBY has a book before him, and looks upward as if trying to repeat its contents from memory. Admiral TYRREL is trying to tread on the waves and climb into the clouds at the same time. Amid all this crowd struggling so painfully, one remembers the question of the Chinese traveler at the English ball: "Why they did not make their servants do that." What a contrast to these are the Gothic tombs. As you approach them you feel repose. There is no struggle for petty vanity—no eye kept out for the passers by. SIMON of Langham was a great man—Abbott and Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor and a Cardinal. The old sculptor threw over him his simple bishop's robe, and laid his crosier beside him, and he lies humbly, prayerfully, calmly, like the rest. Thus we see how all the art-worlds, Grecian, mediæval and modern, have one great common centre. It is the love of truth. We see how all art-chaos has also its centre—the love of effect. Prof. W. then alluded to the great field for the cultivation of art our land would yet afford. That old mediæval city growth was as nothing to what ours will be. The emulation between cities, which is now directed to firemen's uniforms and soldier's feathers, may yet be made to rear noble town halls, with lines of niches for statues. The sacrifices made by religious societies to cushion seats with damask, and curtain that pitiful stronghold of discord, the choir, with silk, and cover the floor with tufted carpets, and build pulpits like soda fountains, and to cuddle and pet the minister, warming his feet with hot-air flues—we may yet turn that effeminate sacrifice into manly sacrifice, and take part of that upholstery money, and build, in place of our present pepper-box towers or lying shingle spires noble spires of stone, or place sweet chimes of bells to filter sweet echoes through our elm trees. The struggle which has been going on between the societies on these grounds, and so near them, for preëminence in upholstery, might have given noble commissions to CRAWFORD and BARTHOLOMEW in their hour of need. But, apart from "programmes," let every man look to himself, developing the heart and soul and conscience God has given him. Then shall he find himself with the spirit of art.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

President WOOLSEY delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon yesterday afternoon, in the College Chapel. Regularly, this duty devolves upon the Rev. Mr. FISHER, the Professor of Divinity, but his health, which has been poor for some time past, though at present much improved, did not warrant his attempting it the present year.

President WOOLSEY's text was taken from Titus, second chapter and sixth verse: "Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded." The discourse was a thoroughly exhaustive analysis of the quality of mind indicated by the term "sober-mindedness." At the urgent and repeated solicitation of those to whom it was addressed, President W. has consented to its being printed. As it is in the hands of the compositors to-day, and will be in the hands of the public tomorrow, I am spared the necessity of mutilating it by making an attempt to compress its rich thoughts into the space of half a column.

COLLEGE REGATTA.

The annual Regatta of the College Navy took place this morning, at 11 o'clock. The banks of the harbor in front of the Pavilion Hotel, near which the Commodore's flag-boat was stationed, were lined, as they always are on such occasions, with interested spectators—a large portion of them fair, others not quite so fair. The following boats were entered:

The *Varuna*, a six-oared "shell," built by INGERSOLL, of New-York, and manned by members of the Sophomore Class.

The *Olympia*, eight-oared, built at St. John's, and manned by a crew of six, principally from the Scientific School.

The *Nereid*, a six-oared club boat, built by JAMES, of Brooklyn, and manned by a crew composed of members of the Freshmen Class.

The *Omicron*, (as she is commonly called,) a four-oared shell, belonging to the Olympia Club; built by CHRISTOPHER THOMES, of New-York, and manned by members of the Scientific Department.

Both the *Omicron* and *Varuna* dispense with a coxswain—the bow oarsman doing the steering with his feet. The places were assigned by lot, as follows: The *Nereid* inside; then the *Omicron*; the *Olympia* and the *Varuna* in order. The bow oarsman of the *Omicron* found difficulty in managing the boat, from its peculiar manner of steering, and by falling foul of the *Nereid* at the outset, virtually deprived the contest of all interest, as the *Varuna* thus gained a start which gave her an easy victory. The course—three miles in length (a mile and a half and repeat)—was accomplished by the boats in the following time:

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
Varuna	22	33	*Omicron*	25	36
Nereid	25	26½	*Olympia*	distanced.	

There were two prizes for speed; one for shells; a set of oars was awarded to the *Varuna*; the other, for club boats, a beautiful set of silk colors, was won by the *Nereid*. Immediately after the race, the boats went through with their drill. The prize for excellence here—a pair of boat hooks, silver tipped, was awarded to the *Olympia*. CHANNING RICHARDS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented the different prizes in a very neat speech.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following list of the graduates of Yale College, deceased during the Academical year ending July 28, will be read at the alumni meeting Wednesday morning:

Class.	Name.	Residence.	Date.	Age.
1787	Richard McCurdy	Lyme, Conn.	Aug. 8, 1857	88
1788	John Woodworth	Albany, N. Y.	June 1, 1858	88
1797	Warren Dutton	Brighton, Mass.	Ma'h 3, 1857	83
1797	Bethel Judd	Wilmington Del	April 5, 1858	82
1797	Horatio Seymour	Middlebury, Vt.	Nov 12, 1857	79
1800	David Ely	Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 8, 1857	77
1801	Henry Dwight	Geneva N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1857	74
1801	Martin Ellsworth	Winsted Conn.	Nov. 2, 1857	74
1804	Rev Geo. Colton	Wethers'ld Conn.	Feb 2, 1858	79
1804	Eliphalet Swift	Westford, Conn	Sept. 21, 1857	77
1804	Bennett Tyler	E. Wind'r, Conn	May 14, 1858	74
1806	Clark Bissell	Norwalk, Conn.	Sept. 15, 1857	75
1806	Geo. W. Bolles	Hartford, Conn	June 1858	73
1807	Rev. S. R. Andrew	N. Haven, Conn.	May 26, 1858	71
1807	Benj. Bassett	Peekskill N. Y.	Ma'h 21, 1858	76
1807	Holbrook Curtiss	Watert'n, Conn	Feb 21, 1858	70
1807	John Dunwody	Roswell Ga	June 6, 1858	70
1807	Rev. D Huntington	N. Lon'd'n, Conn.	May 21, 1858	69
1807	A. F. Jones	W'msburg N. Y.	Feb 23, 1858	72
1807	Wm. Stebbins	Colchest'r, Conn.	June 8, 1858	72
1807	Rev. N. W. Taylor	N. Haven Conn.	Ma'h 10, 1858	71
1808	Chas. Wheeler	Phila, Penn.	June 16, 1858	[illegible]
1810	E. A. Andrews	N Britain, Conn	Ma'h 24, 1858	71
1811	Nathan Stark	W'msburg, N. Y.	June 1858	70
1812	David Prentice	Geneva N. Y.	Aug 14, 1857	71
1814	Hugh Halsey	Bridgeh'n, L. I.	May 29, 1858	63
1814	John K. Kane	Phila. Penn.	Feb 21, 1858	64
1814	Ebenezer Munger	Homer, N. Y.	Oct 13, 1857	63
1816	Charles Olcott	Medina, Ohio	Ma'h 4, 1857	64
1818	James Raymond	Westminst'r Md	Jan. 27, 1858	60
1818	Earl Loomis	Herkimer, N. Y.	May 12, 1857	60
1821	Asa Child	Norwich, Conn.	May 11, 1858	55
1822	Geo B. Ripley	Norwich Conn	July 9, 1858	55
1823	Henry E. Peck	N. Haven Conn.	May 6, 1858	63
1827	Rev R. Hooker	N. Haven Conn.	Dec 19, 1857	49
1828	Rev. H. Woodruff	Huntingdon L. I.	Feb 18, 1858	54
1830	John G. Anderson	Tallahasse, Fla.	Ma'h 1, 1858	48
1830	R. G. Drake	Phila., Penn	Feb. 20, 1858	53
1831	J. M. Clapp	Charleston, S. C.	Dec 16, 1857	47
1834	Rev. Jos. Fowler	Magnolia Ill	Sept. 6, 1857	48
1834	Henry Pomeroy	Coventry, Conn	Feb. 3, 1858	44
1841	Frederic Hall	Middlet'n, Conn	Sept. 1, 1857	36
1844	J C Mullikin	U. Marlboro' Md	May 28, 1858	33
1846	I. B. Wheeler	Baltimore, Md.	Nov 17, 1857	31
1847	J. H. Olmsted	Nice Italy	Nov. 1857	
1850	John I. R. Adams	Lawrence K. T.	Oct 17, 1857	31
1851	D. L. Judson	Birming'm, Conn	Ma'h 18, 1858	27
1852	H. C. Blakeslee	Chicago, Ill.	Aug 19, 1857	26

A number of interesting items might be collated from the above table. The whole number of graduates deceased during the year is 48. The average number is generally as high as 60. A glance at the column containing their ages would seem to indicate that students are far from being short lived. The average age will be found to be 61.8 years. A single class—that of 1807—had but eight members, an unusually small number. About half of the list were residents of Connecticut. Brief obituary notices giving the prominent events in the life of each person are read. They have been compiled the present year with a degree of care and accuracy in details remarkable even in Mr. HERRICK, the indefatigable Treasurer of the College. Many names will strike the eye familiarly as belonging to those who were well known in Church and State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of the Class of 1797, was United States Senator from Vermont, between 1821 and 1833.

The distinguished ability with which the Rev. BENNETT TYLER discharged the duties of the Presidency of the East Windsor Theological Seminary, has rendered his name celebrated throughout the land. By a singular coincidence, the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR has also been removed during the past year. The theological controversies in which these two Doctors were prominent champions made the churches ring about a quarter of a century ago.

The Hon. CLARK BISSELL has held numerous places of trust. In 1829 and 1850, he was a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1842-3, of the Senate of this State. In 1829, he was elected Judge of the Superior and Supreme Court of Connecticut, which office he held for ten years. In 1847-8, he was Governor of the State, and at this time was elected Kent Professor of Law in Yale College. Ill health obliged him to resign this position in 1855.

The name of E. A. ANDREWS will be recognized as that of the author of numerous Latin works, the merit of which has gained them a place in every school and college in the country. Few Americans have done as much as Prof. A. for the promotion of sound classical learning.

Judge KANE was the happy father of a noble son. Admitted to the bar in 1817, he became a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1823 and in 1832, was appointed one of three commissioners to settle the claims presented under the convention of the 4th of July 1841, between the United States and France. In 1845 he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. His appointment as a Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of that State obliged him to resign that office.

The editors of the Charleston *Mercury* owe some of the vigor with which they have formerly assailed Northern Institutions, to Yale College. J. M. CLAPP, of the Class of 1831, was assistant editor of that paper.

The oldest living graduate of the College is JOHN McCLELLAN, of Woodstock, Conn. He belongs to the Class of 1785, and it may be interesting to some to know he is the father-in-law of Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen. Gov. NEWALL, of Nelson, N. H., the only remaining member of the Class of 1786, is the next oldest graduate. The whole number of graduates of Yale is 6,800, of whom 3,296 are living.

DR. CLEVELAND'S QUARTER-CENTURY DISCOURSE.

I must be pardoned for alluding to an interesting event which belongs more properly to the city news than to the exercises of Commencement Week. Last Saturday the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND completed the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate over his present charge. The event was one of general interest, and the announcement that it would be commemorated by an appropriate discourse filled the Doctor's church to its utmost capacity. The discourse was founded on I Cor. 9:16, and was one of remarkable eloquence and power, for the rehearsal of the peculiar trials through which the church has passed, was calculated to arouse pretty strong feelings in the speaker, and they found expression happily and forcibly. Those at all acquainted with the progress of the great theological controversy here some twenty five years ago, at the time when Dr. C was being settled, will remember the peculiar trials which the independent course he followed compelled him to bear. All this was sketched plainly and faithfully, everything being called by its right name. The history of the church was followed from the time a few members, filled with fears, but clinging devotedly to their pastor, met in Saunder's Hall to consult as to their future course, up to the present day, when they occupy the finest church edifice in the city, and number over five hundred church members. Outside of New-Haven Dr. C. would be considered progressive. When ranked by the side of some other of the city ministers he is set down as intensely conservative. His defence of this part of his course; his keeping aloof from secular affairs and devoting himself to the spiritual interests of his people, bore the marks of such earnest sincerity as to carry the sympathies of his audience with him. The discourse will probably be printed. Its historical interest alone would render it worthy of preservation in a permanent form.

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.

Last evening WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of the class of '54, and for a year or more a Tutor in the College, was set apart for the work of Missions. The services took place in the Centre Church. President WOOLSEY made the ordination prayer, the Rev. Mr. STRONG gave the right hand of fellowship. Dr. BACON preached the sermon, and the Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, D. D., delivered the charge.

W——G.

KEY WEST.—Dates from Key West to the 14th instant, state that the following United States vessels were in port: Frigates, *Wabash*, Commodore E. A. F. LAVALETTE; *Colorado*, MCINTOSH; *Plymouth*, DAHLGREN; *Macedonian*, *Constellation*, *Saratoga* and *Dolphin*.

Collector BALDWIN had issued orders for the seizure of the bark *Lyra*, for being fitted out as a slaver. The *Lyra* was formerly owned in New-York. Her master, KINNEY, appears to have been ignorant of her true destination, not having the slightest intimation that the bark was bound for the coast of Africa for any other than a lawful trading voyage. Capt. KINNEY has rendered all the assistance in his power to the officials of the Government, in their thorough examination of the bark's cargo. From reliable information, this vessel will be condemned. Judge MARVIN being absent from the Island, her trial will not take place until his return, but she will be hauled in immediately, and her cargo put in public store. The perishable part will be sold by the U. S. Marshal.

A New Southern Movement—Leaguers of the South.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of citizens of Montgomery was held in Estelle Hall, last evening, for the purpose of forming a League of Southerners for said city.

On motion of Mr. THOS. C. POE, Col SAMUEL L. ARRINGTON was called to the Chair, and W. A. GUNTER requested to act as Secretary.

Col ARRINGTON, on taking the Chair, announced the object of the meeting, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, to be to devise measures by which the South might enjoy an equality in the Union or independence out of it.

Col. J. C. B. MITCHELL moved that a Committee of three be appointed to frame and report a Constitution to the meeting—which being adopted, the Chair appointed Messrs. J. C. B. MITCHELL, W. L. YANCEY and C. G. GUNTER said Committee.

The Committee retired, and, after a short absence, returned and reported the following:

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTGOMERY LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS.

Believing that the South is in need of some efficient and organized mode of concentrating public opinion upon public men and measures, and of influencing and guiding political parties, with a view to the advancement and protection of her constitutional rights, and that the want of this has enabled all political parties to sacrifice those rights to their own necessities.

And believing, further, that it is the duty of the South to use all proper means to maintain her rights within the Union, with a view to being justified before the world in resuming the powers she has delegated to the General Government, in the event she fails to obtain justice in the Union, we organize ourselves under the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1.—This Association shall be known as the Montgomery League of the United Southerners.

ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 3. Election of all officers shall be made annually and by ballot.

ART. 4. Any person may become a member of this League who shall pledge himself to carry out its objects and shall sign this Constitution.

ART 5. The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of inforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among its primary ideas are: 1. No more compromise of those rights, either in party platforms or in National legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights, as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the success of National parties. 3. The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest Southern men.

ART 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office—State or Federal—but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able and pure men of the Southern Rights' school.

After the Constitution was read, Col. YANCEY, being called upon rose and addressed the meeting in his usual and happy manner, pointing out the objects of, and showing the necessity for, the association—stating among other things, that the object of the League was not *disunion*, but a *constitutional union*.

After the close of Col. YANCEY's remarks, Col. RANSOM moved that persons desirous of becoming members of the Association be invited to come forward to the Secretary's desk and sign their names to the Constitution; which motion being adopted, a number of citizens came forward and affixed their signatures.

On motion of Col. YANCEY, an invitation was extended to the public to call at the office of the Secretary at their convenience, and become members of the League, by subscribing their names to the Constitution.

On motion of M. L. WOODS, Esq., it was ordered, that when the meeting adjourn, it be an adjournment to meet again on Monday, the 2d of August next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of other business.

On motion of M. L. WOODS, Esq., it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting, and the Constitution, as adopted, be published in the newspapers of the city.

On motion of Col. YANCEY, the meeting then adjourned.

Burning of General Harrison's Residence at North Bend—The Famous "Log-Cabin!"

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.

The "old Log-Cabin," so famous in political history, has gone at last! It was the residence of General HARRISON, at North Bend, about 15 miles below the city, when he was nominated for President, and was made famous by a thousand songs in the campaign of 1840.

We learn from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, that as the train arrived at North Bend the old Log-Cabin was enveloped in flames, and that its destruction was complete. It was occupied by Colonel WM. H. H. TAYLOR (who married a daughter of General HARRISON) and family, and we learn that such was the rapid progress of the fire and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night-clothes!

Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is that many valuable papers left by President HARRISON, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. HARRISON in existence, (painted by BEARD,) with two or three of the General, taken at different periods of his life are also probably destroyed.

The residence of General HARRISON was beautifully situated, about 300 yards back from the river and facing it, in the midst of a clump of fine trees, chiefly locusts. A row of these trees stood tall and green in front of the house like sentinels, and yesterday they seemed as if they had been killed at their posts, for their branches were burned, their leaves shriveled and their whole appearance was moribund.

The residence itself consisted of the central log cabin and wings running east and west. The Log Cabin, which has become so famous in our political history, whose mention even yet makes a glow of the spirit of '40, was the second built at this place. The first was that built by the patentee and first settler, JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, and was located nearer the river than General HARRISON's. The Log Cabin was of the genuine and unadulterated kind, built of huge logs, with gigantic stone chimneys and finished in the backwoods style. The cabin, however, was long since clapboarded, and the wings which were added, being built in modern style, the whole presented a symmetrical appearance.

As General HARRISON's family grew numerous, additions were made to the cabin, till the structure grew to a length of some fifty feet or more, and a proportional width. When asked why he did not build a new house upon the hill that rises back of the present building, General HARRISON replied that he found the cabin there, and had added to it as occasion required, until he had added so much, that it hardly seemed worth while to desert it altogether.

Fortunately, Mrs. General HARRISON has been with her son, Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, for some time, and knew nothing of the fire. She has lately been extremely feeble, and for a few days her life was despaired of. We were happy to learn yesterday that she was much better.

The various members of Col. TAYLOR's family were cared for by the neighbors and taken to their houses, where they will remain temporarily. Almost everything was lost. A little clothing and furniture and a few paintings were saved, but everything else was consumed. There were many relics of Gen. HARRISON, such as the banners presented to him by the ladies of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, various military decorations, &c., which have thus perished. And the public has sustained a great loss in the destruction of a mass of valuable correspondence and papers reaching from Gen. HARRISON's first entry into public life till the untimely close of his career. These papers were stored in one of the garrets, and only a basketfull or two were saved.

There was no insurance on the property.

North Bend is not only famous as the unpretending residence of President HARRISON, but occupies no mean position in Western history. It was the first landing-place of JOHN CLEVE SYMMES, the original patentee of all the land between the two Miamis, and was at one time regarded as the rival of Cincinnati, or "Fort Washington." At North Bend, Judge SYMMES projected the great "Miami City," and went so far as to map out streets, lawns, public squares and all the arrangements for a city of the first magnitude; but a fortunate incident turned the tide in favor of the present site of our flourishing metropolis, and "North Bend" has ever since remained a beautiful retreat from the dust, impurities and busy throng of the city.

Mayor's Office.

PROCLAMATION.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas disputes frequently arise between cartmen and those who employ them as to *what constitutes a cart-load*, now therefore, in order to prevent such disputes, and as the decision thereof is made part of my official duty, my construction of the ordinance is, that from 1,250 to 1,500 pounds, in all cases when not otherwise specified therein, is a fair and proper load, except only in case where a single article, which cannot be divided, weighing over 1,500, and less than 2,000 pounds, is to be carried, when such article shall be considered a load.

D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Mr. —— Dix, of this City, purchased a passage-ticket for Germany from a man named Nichols, No. 75 Greenwich-street, for the sum of $28. That was an overcharge of $5. Officer Brandt succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

In another instance Officer Armstrong recovered $8 upon a passage-ticket sold by Stephen Gordon, No. 109 West-street, to a person named Wheit, from Connecticut.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, the Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the petition of owners of property for the removal of all obstructions, and the opening of Mercer-street from Warren to Hudson streets, reported adverse to interfering with the New-Jersey Railroad Company in their possession of the property on that street, they having made many improvements on the line of their road, and to compel the obstructions to be removed would render public travel at that point exceedingly dangerous.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Alderman TILDEN offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all permission to grant privileges to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to lay rails, &c., on Mercer, from Warren to Hudson streets, be repealed; and that the Committee on Streets be authorized to forthwith remove all obstructions from said street.

Alderman BROWN offered a resolution that a Committee of Six be appointed to confer with the Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad Company in reference to other obstructions, which was adopted.

If these resolutions are carried out, a portion of the new depot buildings will have to be removed. It is understood that the Mayor will veto the above.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Beware of Burglars!!!

The recent police-returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

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SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
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Carpet Sweeping Machine.—HERRICK'S Carpet Sweeper prevents the rising of dust, saves in the wear of the carpet and saves time and labor. Sold by WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents, No. 126 Pearl st.

MARRIED

HUSSEY—GEOGHEGAN.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. M. Curran, Mr. CHARLES HUSSEY, of this City, to CATHERINE M. T., second daughter of the late Michael F. Geoghegan, Esq., of Galway, Ireland.

CRONKRIGHT—LARGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 19, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, STEPHEN V. CRONKRIGHT, of New-York to Miss SUSAN P. LARGE, daughter of John A. Large, of Lambertville, N. J.

DIED.

DUNLAP.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 27, suddenly, WILLIAM DUNLAP, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Allen Criswell, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 West 13th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEGRAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 28, suddenly, Dr. H. P. LEGRAND, native of France, graduate of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 298 4th st. The remains will be conveyed directly to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

HAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 28, AGNES, infant daughter of Robert Haig, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 93 Mercer-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 26, at No. 105 9th-st., of cholera infantum, SAMUEL ROBERT JOHNSON, infant son of Samuel and Madeleine Greaver Johnson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

STOKES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 27, in the 11th year of her age, ELLEN SEWELL, eldest daughter of James and Ellen Stokes.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday) at 4 P. M., from the residence of her father, Hicks st., first house south of Harrison, Brooklyn.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28, FRANCIS MARION, son of Selah H. and Anna M. Brush, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 Myrtle av.

FLEEMAN.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, July 28, after a brief illness, MERCY FLEEMAN, in her 74th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, W. H. Fleeman, No. 107 South 9th st., on Friday, 30th, at 3 P. M., where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUHAIN.—In Greenpoint, at the residence of L. Duhain, Sr., LOUIS, infant son of Evelina and Louis Duhain, Jr., aged 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of L. Duhain, Franklyn, near H-st., Greenpoint.

POTTS.—At Glenburn near Newburg, at her brother's residence, on Wednesday, July 28, MARY ENGLES, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Potts.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, at the University-place Church, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—In New-Haven, on Sunday, July 25, PAUL, eldest son of Charles W. and Mary Elliott, aged 2 years.

BRAY.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 21, J. WESLEY BRAY, in the 39th year of his age.

ROBINS.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Wednesday, July 21, EDWARD CARTER, son of Amos and Margaret S. Robins, aged 5 years.

GIBBS.—On Thursday, July 8, by drowning at sea, off Porto Rico, while on his way to New-York, on board *Indus*, JOHN GRIFFITHES GIBBS, (aged 19 years,) eldest son of the Rev. S. T. Gibbs of Port Jefferson, L. I.

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PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF HON. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of Hudson River Railway, together with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler and Wells. See pages 41 and 42.
VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia. It was in this Hall that the Republic of the United States was born. See pages 43 and 44.
TWENTY-ONE DIALS, indicating the difference of time between the principal Cities of the United States. See page 27.
THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States, the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Bellefontaine, Terra Haute and Richmond, Terra Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Indiana Central and the Florida Railways. See pages 54 to 73.
SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal local Railways throughout the United States, with their connections, distances, &c. &c.
A TOURIST'S GUIDE to the principal watering places, Springs and places of fashionable resort. See pages 48 to 51.
RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Northern Central Railway, Baltimore. Important to Railway Companies, &c. See pages 45 to 47.
INDEX OF UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND of the principal towns in the United States in connection with Railways and Telegraphs.
STEAMBOAT ROUTES to and from the different cities of the United States and the Canadas.
NEW TIME-TABLES of important changes to date.
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IMPORTANT TO NEWS AGENTS AND OTHERS.
In consequence of the great demand for the Guide, more especially during the past few months, the editions printed have become exhausted in a few days. To prevent disappointment, dealers will please send in their orders five days previous to the 1st and 12th of every month in order that they may not be disappointed in receiving the first and second editions.
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FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.
The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.
The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it.
The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.
COPY.
From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Inquirer.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.
C. L. MATHER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Inquirer*. I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation, that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific.
Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever come under my observation.
The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly. J. WATSON WEBB.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.
C. L. MATHER—*Dear Sir:* For inflammatory rheumatism, I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious.
The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours, EDWIN FORREST.
It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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NEW YORK, July 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2.
This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

POISON BANISHED.
Corrosive sublimate no more
Is used the bedbugs to destroy
The whole world goes to Lyon's store,
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'Tis poisonless to mortal man,
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THE INDEPENDENT
For this week contains a
SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, METALS, OILS.—Liquid Glass, Fly Paper, &c. Malva and Chamomile Flowers. Manganese, Cadmium, Platina, Bismuth, Aluminum, Pure Essential Oils, Cognac, Neroli, Rose, Apple, Pear, Essences; Rum, Raspberry, Vanilla Oil, Rye Whisky, Butter, Oenanthic, Acetic Æthers, for sale very low by
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HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

GEORGIA.

Trenton, Dade County.—The prospects now are that we shall make a full crop of wheat and corn. Rye about half a crop. Oats an entire failure. Other crops promise well.

Decatur, De Kalb County.—The chief products are corn and wheat. The prospects now are not very flattering.

Carnesville, Franklin County.—The prospects for corn and cotton are good. Wheat half an average. Oats one-tenth ruined by "rust."

Greensboro, Greene County.—The oat crop was a total failure. Wheat has just been saved, and is a fair crop. The prospects now are fine for a good cotton and corn crop. The rains are abundant and crops growing finely.

Clarkesville, Habersham County.—The present prospects are good for a heavy corn crop. The oat crop was nearly all destroyed by "rust," and the wheat and rye crops were from one third to one-half destroyed by "rust" and late frosts.

Gainesville, Hall County.—The prospects now are good for corn and potatoes, but only tolerable for the cotton. There has been a very inferior crop of wheat, and nearly a failure in the oat crop, owing to the late frosts in Spring.

Jefferson, Jackson County.—The prospects now for corn and cotton are very flattering. Wheat crops were short, and oats almost entirely cut off with rust.

Louisville, Jefferson County.—The staple products are corn, cotton and wheat. The prospects now are very good.

Dublin, Laurens County.—The chief products are cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good.

Dahlonega, Lumpkin County.—The prospects for corn are very good. Oats a total failure, not more than making amount of seed sown. Rye fair crop. Wheat very light, not exceeding farmers' consumption.

Tazewell, Marion County.—The prospects now are that such crops of corn will not have been made within the last ten years; it is quite flattering. Cotton pretty fair. Wheat only tolerable, as it was considerably injured by "rust." But little rye. Oats almost an entire failure.

Mount Vernon, Montgomery County.—Cotton and corn are the chief products. The prospects now are good for both.

Spring Place, Murray County.—The prospects for corn are very good. Wheat is harvested, and averages about half a crop. Prospects for cotton good. Oats ruined by the "rust."

Cuthbert, Randolph County.—The prospects now are better than we have had for many years. Corn is bidding fair to sell at lower prices than has been known for years. Cotton is not so good—large seed, but small fruit.

Americus, Sumter County.—We have some corn, but cotton is the staple. The prospects now are very fine, better for corn than usual. Cotton looks well generally. Have had rather too much rain. Wheat crops were poor.

La Fayette, Walker County.—The prospects now are that we shall make a very fine corn crop. Wheat is harvested, and mostly threshed, yielding under an average half crop. Oats are an entire failure. Other crops promise well.

Dalton, Whitfield County.—The prospects for corn are only tolerably good. Oats a failure. Wheat about half a crop. Cotton pretty fair.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Hinds County.—The prospects now are very good for cotton, corn, potatoes, and peas. Oats a total failure.

Brandon, Rankin County.—The prospects now for cotton, corn and potatoes are good. The oat crop is a completete failure.

ALABAMA.

Huntsville, Madison County.—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are for a fine crop.

METHODISM IN MEXICO.—The Methodist Church South has just organized a new conference, embracing both banks of the Rio Bravo. It is known as the Rio Grande Conference. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated to its uses by the Mission Board. *The Southern Advocate* observes of Northern Mexico:

"There is not a Protestant mission or missionary in all that fair country—a country as thickly populated as Georgia. The Rio Grande Mission Conference will organize a Protestant outpost. All along the Rio Grande it will bring our ministry and churches into contact with the Mexican people—without war or political intrigues, or filibustering. None of that, but in love and good will, ready to go over when the door opens—what a field this new conference presents in itself! It covers a large territory, neglected. For us it lies in the right direction. Its neglect would be chargeable to us."

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D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
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The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions hot with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.
THE INDEPENDENT, published this morning, contains another Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—THE INDEPENDENT of this week published THIS MORNING, contains a fine Sermon by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—*Divine Visitations.*
The following are some of the topics and illustrations of this eloquent discourse:
"God's Instrumentalities in Dealing with Men."
"Divine Influences on Every Faculty of the Mind."
"No Man Free from Religious Impressions."
"Visitations during every Period of Life."
"The Apparent Mysteries of Providence."
"Their Interpretation."
"The World and its True Worth."
"The Soul Disclosed to Itself."
"Unpreached Sermons."
"New Impressions."
"Almost a Christian."
"Turning the Scale."
"The Right Way the Easiest."
"More Influences for Good than Evil."
"An Old Tree."
"How the Gospel is Offered to Men."
"Man's Weakness."
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LIKENESS OF WM. T. PORTER.—A splendid likeness of the late William T. Porter will appear in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this week. Ready on Thursday morning next.

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MOST TALENTED AND VERSATILE ACTRESS
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TO-NIGHT will be performed the domestic Drama, by Brougham, called
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Philip O'Flanigan, with song and dance... Mr. Florence
To conclude with Mr. Florence's protean comedietta, called
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, Bridget, Frau Sijter Skypipers, Araminta Duseltroot, Miss Trump. } By Mrs. W. J. Florence, the American Vestris.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—twenty-fifth night of the FLORENCES.
In preparation, a new
LOCAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
with many other novelties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
Another star added to the constellation.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 29, 1858,
UNCLE FOOZLE and COLUMBUS.
MARK SMITH in his original character of the King.
Mr. BROUGHAM as Columbus, in which he will sing his new legendary romance.
THE GALLIANT CAPTAIN and MAID OF MOBILE.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE.
Miss A. A. CLIFTON and Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade Concert at 7.
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Promenade Concert and intermission.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

J O N E S' W O O D
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2.
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

Fest-Overture	H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph	H. Kübner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser"	R. Wagner
Grand Pot pourri	C. Zu ehner

An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.

Fest-Overture	J. V. Arx

Expressly composed for the festival.

Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Grand Medley	C. Zu ehner
March—"Le Prophete"	Meyerbeer

CONDUCTORS:
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GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
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WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in her family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address INTUVILLE Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c.; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation, is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if required; has lived in that capacity for many years, can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 183 East 18th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking, is willing to assist in washing; best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 117 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. Also, to do up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good reference and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 360 6th av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (German and North of Ireland,) situations as cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. An English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD STEADY German woman, who understands all kinds of housework. Also, for two first class servants, cook and chambermaid together. Most excellent references for character and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework and as waitress by a respectable young woman. Has no objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., first floor, back, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE, BY A WOMAN OF 15 years' experience; understands cooking and baking perfect; would have no objection to assist with washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, willing girl as a good plain cook; makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor back room.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY REcommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 25 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to the care of growing children. For further particulars, call at No. 199 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., her present employer's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO GET the washing of a few gentlemen, or a family washing; has good washing and bleaching accommodations, and the best of City reference. Call, or address, Mrs. R., No. 198 West 27th st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid or laundress; has best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 2d st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City references given if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 209 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, by a respectable young woman; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 313 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chambermaid alone; latter preferred. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 23 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or to assist in the care of children; good City reference given. Call at No. 245 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Call at No. 129 East 26th st., for two days, if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain sewing and take care of a baby. Call at No. 77 West 28th st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young married woman with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Address, or call, at No. 127 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 36 6th av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 43½ Division st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 235 3d av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, sewing or children. Call at No. 162 West 15th-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,079 Post-Office, New York.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG lady, who has had several years' experience in plain and fancy work, and thoroughly understands the operation of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, wants a situation as operator, or an exhibitor in an office. Good reference given. Address S. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW IS DESIRous of an engagement in the above capacity; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address WIDOW, Chatham-square Post-Office.

STEAM PUMP WANTED—ONE TO SUPPLY a ten-horse boiler. Apply to VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man and his wife; the man as first class waiter and his wife as seamstress and chambermaid; both perfectly understand their business in every respect. Have good City references. Have no objection to town or country. A comfortable situation more of an object than high wages. Address, for two days, Mrs. YORKSTONE, No. 28 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, for T. T. Mc.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH UNdoubted City and country references, a place as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, can milk, is willing and obliging, cures his horses neatly, and understands the treatment of them in their diseases. Wages moderate; country preferred; a good home is looked for. Apply, by letter, to P., Box 116 *Times* office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country and can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; both have good references; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife; understands the care of horses and general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th av. and 25th st. for this week.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a team of horses, and make himself generally useful. Has 3 years' City recommendation from his last place. Address JAMES McMANUS, box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who understands gardening, farming and the management of horses, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address SWISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, COMPETENT for any situation, wish an engagement quick, in a private family, at moderate wages. Address Box No. 124, *Times* office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permanent engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF A manufacturing concern; a young man who is acquainted with accounts and can keep a set of books by double entry; must be able to produce unexceptionable references as to character; salary $50 the first year. Address B. & CO., Box No. 165, office of this paper.

TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.—WOOD BROTHERS are in want of a competent man as foreman and superintendent of their manufacturing and repairing shop in New-York. None but persons of experience in the business need apply. Applications received until Saturday, at No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, (AMERICAN OR GERman,) one to do the general housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer; the other to take charge of an infant and do plain sewing; none but those that can come well recommended need apply at No. 88 Madison st.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family at New Brighton; one who can bring good recommendations and who thoroughly understands the care of children. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's place, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GENEral housework of a very small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 293 West 51st st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN, ENGlish or German girl to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 2 ... 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties, the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, box No. 3,169 New York City.

MR. AND MADAM DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th av. The above principals have associated to their institute Miss Jane R. Bulkley who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior English classes in Rutgers Institute. Mr. Don Bernard graduate in letters and laws of the University of Paris, Madam Don Bernard formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. The school will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars on premises.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Mlle. ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother and a liberal well ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c. by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No. 2,712, Post-Office, New-York.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 34 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogue just published, address
C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE (APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway) supplies promptly Schools and Academies with accomplished teachers and professors for any department; also with pupils, book apparatus, &c. Teachers wishing engagements should send for a Circular. References—The Rev. M. Miigs, late President Delaware College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, Faculty Amherst College; President Leavenworth College, Va.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, }
Appleton's Building, New-York. }

WANTED—THREE SUPERIOR LADY TEACHers of music (piano, guitar and vocal) to go South and West; two ladies (Parisians) to teach French and German; two to teach painting, drawing and music; one to teach French, drawing and painting. Apply to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family residing in the South. Her acquirements are Music, French, Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Address to G. S. W., No. 168 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, a thorough scholar, experienced teacher, and strict disciplinarian, wishes a situation as teacher of Classics in a first class institution. A situation in Philadelphia or the South preferred. Address GRADUATE, care of John Penington & Son, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience as a teacher of Classics, French, and the higher English branches, would accept an engagement to teach any or all of the above in some first-class institution. Application to be made by letter, addressed XENOPHON, Box No. 144 *Times* office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN, LIBERALLY EDUCATED, and with several years' experience as Principal in public schools and academies, desires an engagement in a similar capacity. Satisfactory recommendations given. Address HOMER, Box No. 165, *Times* office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 333 West 23d st., opposite Chelsea square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

NO. 36 TWELFTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES. One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant front room on second floor, with pantry attached; also, two single gentlemen accommodated. Terms very reasonable. Apply No. 63 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, in a private family, two bed-rooms and a parlor on the second floor, unfurnished, with board. Location between 11th and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H., box No. 112 *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a quiet, comfortable home and a large, nicely-furnished front room on second floor of a genteel house, having all the modern improvements, below Bleecker st., west of Broadway. Price for two with partial board $9 per week, or $6 for one. Address Mrs. REED, Box No. 112 *Times* office. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEFORE having taken boarders will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home with partial board for the gentlemen; location 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY RECENTLY ARrived from Europe desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom with board in a quiet family; location should be west of Broadway, and not above Waverley-place. Address D. H., Box No. 140, New-York *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET—Unfurnished on moderate terms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A small respectable family can be accommodated with apartments in a private house with privilege of cooking in kitchen, at No. 143 Franklin-st. Boarders need not apply. Terms in advance.

A FEW SMALL CHILDREN WILL BE taken to board and have a comfortable home with a lady without children at No. 304 7th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppes, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pequaquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE, AT a low price, among mountain scenery, 100 miles from the City. Table supplied with fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, milk and fruit, &c. Carriage furnished when wanted and the comfort of guests cared for; unsurpassed in health. For particulars, inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms in the most pleasant part of Yonkers on high ground, for a small family or single gentlemen. Address or inquire for Mrs. WATTS, at the depôt.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM AND LOTS WANTED—A TWENTY-acre farm to hire, with privilege of purchasing, near New-York. Also four or five uncultivated lots in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4233, Nassau-st. Post-Office, New-York.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale drugg st of Cortlandt-st., office as above.
Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 30—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Regular weekly sale of furniture, &c., sofa bedstead, Needham's patent, mahogany sideboard, chairs, tables, secretary bookcase, bureaus, walnut dressing bureau, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, carpets, child's wagon, &c., &c. Also, the stock and fixtures of a saloon, bar, oyster stand, bottled brandy, champagne and whisky, two very large awnings, barrel of family flour, furniture cart and one sewing machine.
TO LET—Two rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, collected and arranged upon single branches, in groups, and under glass shades, by the well known taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

C. C. CLARK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—C. C. CLARK WILL SELL, THIS DAY, July 29, at No. 538 Broadway, the following goods: Watches, diamonds, jewelry, lace shawls, lace centres, Paris mantillas, silks, &c. Also a choice collection of valuable oil paintings. The sale will be peremptory, as the goods are sold to pay advances. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bookcases, centre tables, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c.—By A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt st., consisting in part of:
276 gold, silver, diamond, detached and patent levers, cylinders, and chronometers in hunting, open-face, and magic cases, of Beesly, Magnus, M. J. Tobias, and Yates, silver hunting patent and detached levers.
200 gilt magic watches.
100 English movements by celebrated makers; also about
1,500 dwts. gold guard fob and vest chains.
100 dozen pins, rings, earrings, sleeve buttons, studs and various other articles in the line.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as every lot will be sold without reserve.
Catalogues on Morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to retire from housekeeping, offers his entire fine rosewood, mahogany, enameled and oak furniture at private sale at a great sacrifice from cost, for a few days only, consisting of solid rosewood suites, etageres, bookcases, piano, a fine instrument, paintings, ornaments, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, oak dining-room set, China, silver-ware, cutlery, &c. House to let—possession Aug. 15. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., ninth door west of 6th av.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly located near Madison-avenue, in complete order, just having been painted throughout. References given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* office.

TO LET—THE FIRST STORY OF NO. 139 EAST 23d st., four rooms and kitchen, with two rooms in third story; gas, bath, range, &c.; rent $300. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE, STABLE and eight lots of ground in 88th st., 100 feet east of 1st-av., formerly occupied by Dr. Delafield. Apply to JAMES McGINN, 3d-av., between 87th and 88th sts.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas, bath, &c., on second floor in East 14th st., with use of kitchen and servants' room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union-square Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT WELL SITUATED ON 23RD-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; lot east side 5th av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lots south side 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.; 5 lots northeast corner of 54th st. and Broadway; 4 lots northeast corner of 6th-av. and 128th-st.; 3 lots northwest corner of 57th st. and Lexington-av.; 1 lot on Lexington-av., near 57th st., on reasonable terms. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, a brown-stone high stoop three-story and basement house No. 208 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs. 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, new and in complete order, containing all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 25 West 20th st.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—For a term of years—a first-class modern brown-stone house four-story and basement, in perfect repair, has garden attached. A large portion of purchase money can remain. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 406 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AMITY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A valuable plot of ground on Amity-st. (Broadway block,) 100 feet front and 50 feet in depth. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. L., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NEAR the depôt, West Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a moderate-sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 14 miles from New-York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield stands on an elevation of some 500 feet above tide water, with New-York and Brooklyn in view, and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or R. M. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Cedar Glen, about three minutes' walk from the Sing Sing Depôt, consisting of house and one and a half acres of ground, beautifully laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Size of house, 40 feet square, three stories high, and basement. Will be sold at a low figure, for cash. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., corner Troy, New-York.

TO RENT AT BLOOMINGDALE.—THE handsome house and grounds on Broadway, opposite Burnham's, will be rented to the 1st of May next, to a first class tenant for the low sum of $200. One who will take good care of the property is more desired than a high rent. Some of the furniture can also be rented with the house, if wanted. Apply to Mr. BONESTEEL, corner of 74th-st. and Broadway, or HENRY COGGILL, No. 78 Broad-st.

A FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE IN THE beautiful town of Jamaica, L. I., three-fourths of an hour's ride from New-York—furnished parlor, sitting and bed rooms—with use of barn, garden, orchard, plenty of fresh milk, &c., to let reasonable to a quiet family. Inquire of A. BROWNFELS, No. 39 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, and several in Brooklyn and New-York. For sale "Island View," 15 acres, house, &c., 15 miles from New-York; Western Land to exchange, farm, mortgages and cash for dry goods $5,000 to $50,000. Country and City property for exchange at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid residence at Port Washington, N. J.; a residence with eight lots of ground, well located in Brooklyn; also five acres near the ferry at Ravenswood, ten acres at King's Bridge, running to the Harlem River, covered with forest trees. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, 30x30, NEARLY NEW. Barn, &c., and 14 acres of choice land, at West Bloomfield, N. J., near the depôt and only one hour's ride from Wall-st. No chills and fever.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

TO LET—FOR $250, TILL MAY 1, THE ELEGANTly-situated cottage, with barn and grounds, on the East River, at Ravenswood. Apply to Mr. CHASSEAUD, Columbian Insurance Company, No. 46 Exchange-place. Carpets and oil cloth for sale.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COUNTRY place between Hoboken and Fort Lee, in a healthy location near the River. It must have fruit and shade trees, with a few acres of land. Address G. L., No. 20 Nassau st., with a full description, including price, owner's name, and location.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depôt on the main road, containing 103½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished, also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises; E. L. HALEY'S Farm, or of R. POTTS, at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Belgium, Italy
Great Britain, Spain, Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York Boston Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO SMITH & CO.
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1 825 000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)

With assets consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,615,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70 000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 11 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company—Chicago, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.

A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., NO 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No 69 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 42 William-st, New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank. New-York. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER MARYLAND.—THE STEAMER MARYLAND, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden adapted either for freight and passengers, or for towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 41-inch cylinder and 8-feet stroke and the boat, in all respects, in readiness for use; speed from 10 to 11 miles per hour; she is a strong and exceedingly comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars, apply on board, at Pier No 43 North River; or to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill: consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PERSON HAVING from $25,000 to $30,000 to invest in business where the risk would be small and profits large and susceptible of a constant increase, may hear of such an opportunity by addressing, for three days, W. Y., Box No. 107, at the office of this paper, with name and address.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE oldest established and most profitable Drug Stores in the City, will be sold at a bargain. The store will pay $7,000 per annum over all expenses. Apply at No 347 Broadway, Room No. 4 C. B. HOWE & CO.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A REsponsible person who has $10,000 to invest, will hear of a rare opportunity to make money by addressing W. W., Box No. 165, *Times* Office

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure never gums burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Dowing,
G. B. Lemar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
I. Townsend,
D. L. Smith,
S. V. Hoffman,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Dennis Otner,
Jno Steward Jr.,
R. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
E. C. Coster,
F. G. Foster,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. A. Gray
Josiah Oakes,
Jos'h Gaillard Jr.,
J. W. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
Geo. T. Adee,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. A. Delano,
J. Howland,
Rob S. Hone,
J. P. G. Foster.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS.
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 WALL ST. NEW YORK, July 7 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET
NEW-YORK July 21, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J L DUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 14, 1858

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK July 1, 1858

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

6:10 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M White Plains. do. do.
2:30 P. M Williams Bridge. do. do.
4:00 P. M White Plains. do. do.
6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P M Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other under handed means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on ensuing Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st dépôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains, through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck, $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $16. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR	Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
VANDERBILT	Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 1

From New York for Southampton Havre and Bremen		Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York
NORTH'N LIGHT	Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL	Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P M, for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, July 29 4 P M	Friday, July 30, 6¾ A. M.
Friday, July 30, 10½ A M	Friday, July 30, 5 P. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, July 29...9 A M	Thursday, July 29. 4½ P M.
Friday, July 30.......7 A M.	Friday, July 30......10 A M

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. O. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Wednes'y, July 28, 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, July 28, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 5 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 30 5 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 31, 5½ P. M.	Saturday, July 31, 7 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7¼, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' st) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT—From Peck slip pier, No. 24 East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M. for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P M for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK.
No. 144 Grand st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK July 14, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., to take into consideration the petitions of the following persons for relief of Taxes, viz.: Catharine B. Northcote, Wm. N. Dougherty, Robert Squires, Hardman P. Dawes, Mary Geraghty, Silas K. Everett, James Lyon, Jackson W. Bird, Edward Gormond, Simon Galinger, Stephen Roberts, Wm. Bartlett, Elijah S. Robinson, G. Bereubrick, S. L. W. Bloodgood, (J. B. Gallagher, administrator of,) A. Augustus Larmond, M. Trowbridge, John L. Lamond, James W. Wallack, Reyron Perkins, Barton W. Van Voorhis, Michael Moore, John Purdue, George Appleton, (John Farrell, Pastor,) Wm. E. Burton, and the Receivers of the New-York Brick Company.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS STEPHENS,
WM TUCKER, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS
No. 69 South st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:

Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River January 26 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the assessors in the new City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEO. H. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER Plaintiff against JAMES VAN RIPER CHARLES H TAYLOR JOHN C. RIKER and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline his wife, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, John A. Van Blarcom, James French, Smith Barker, Henry M. Whitehead, Edward Tracy, President of the Rensselaer County Bank, Daniel Fish, President of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No 57 Fulton-street in said city of Brooklyn within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 2, A. D. 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy29-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff against DAVID DECKER JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM John C. Riker and Octavia R. his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline, his wife. Charles H. Taylor William G. Reed Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton James French, Smith Barker and Henry M. Whitehead, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton street, in said city of Brooklyn within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 21, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy29-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors at the store of Wm. Irving Steele No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE,
WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.
my26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb 3, 1858.
4f-1aw6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class rooms and additions now being made to said School-house according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER.
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of A. LELAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. C. RAVENHILL retiring from the business. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

AMOS LELAND,
GEO D. HUBBARD,
WM. C. RAVENHILL.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. LELAND & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale of straw goods of every description at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.

AMOS LELAND,
GEO. D. HUBBARD
THOS. J. GROTJAN.
NEW YORK, July 15, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO FINE HORSES, A chestnut, 15¾ hands, 9 years old, can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes, also, a light sorrel horse, 5 hands; good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold, the owner having left the city. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 222 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HORSE, LIGHT chestnut, long tail, fine eye, height about 16 hands; fair traveler; was driven on Monday 63 miles to a heavy top wagon containing three persons; eight years old, kind and sound; good in single or double harness, and under the saddle. Lowest cash price $400. Address H. H., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING from No. 124 5th-av., a full blooded scotch terrier DOG about 9 years old. Any one returning him to W. B. MOFFAT at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 9, will receive the above reward.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Planing Machine, (Woodworth's preferred,) together with a 10 or 12 horse power engine and boiler complete for running the same. Also a mortising machine. Any one having the above mentioned machinery to dispose of low for cash may apply to, or address, for three days, T. G. BASSETT, Hudson River Railroad Office, 12th-st. Station.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CAZENAVE and ROUX, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c. &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No 2 effectually, in the short space of three days completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New York. Immediately on receipt of the amount Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays unless by appointment. Dr. Larmont's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies, is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 58 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, that his services are most appreciated.

$1,000 FORFEITED.—NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.—DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—Of all remedies, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and thorough cure of certain diseases without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in habits or business. Many are cured in one day. Price $1 only, with a medical book. No. 3 Division-st., the only place. The Doctor rescues more young men from destruction every day than any other ten M. D.'s in ten years. Medical book 500 pages; 100 colored pictures. Price 50 cents.

DR. WARD—NO 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1 sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome-st. perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

DR. ESMERALDO HAVING RETURNED from his recent visit to European hospitals, has resumed the practice of his profession in this city, and may be consulted in difficult cases of private disease, by all who would avoid imposition from medical pretenders, at his office No. 289 Canal st., third door East of Broadway, up stairs; and where his medicines and medical books may be obtained.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 36 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9½ to 12 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7½ to 9 cents.
Smoked Beef from 11½ to 12 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $17 to $17 75.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fort Lee Riot.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the paper of this morning, my attention was attracted to an account of a fearful riot at Fort Lee yesterday. In justice to those who were there, allow me to correct your statement and give a true version of the affair. You state they were a party of Ninth Ward Boys led by one MELURY. Allow me to state MELURY was no ringleader, although there was a man there by that name. And further, they attempted to pass through without paying their fare. This was not so, as the fare was all paid; and as for the fifteen or twenty there was only eight in the party, all told, and three of them had ladies on the boat. You say "more to frighten the rioters than for anything else, Capt. ANNETT fired a pistol from the boat." Allow me to state, that when he drew his pistol he fired at a man who was not three feet from him at the time, and that he missed, and struck an innocent young lady, and that such happened, he can thank himself for firing a pistol among a crowd of young lady passengers. As for MELARY's reported injuries, allow me to inform you there is nothing the matter with him.

A. H. MELURY.

Justice to Whom Justice?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent discharge of JOHN FITTON on *habeas corpus* before Judge INGRAHAM, and rearrest of the same by Officer KEEFE, who was discharged on the order of contempt of the Court, by having obeyed the directions of General NYE, a superior officer would it not be right, and serving the ends of justice to have the principal (General NYE) punished for contempt? No law is better settled than that the *principal* is responsible for the acts of his *agent*, when acting within the scope of his authority. Don't shield one on account of his station and punish the other. The offence was committed and (Gen. NYE acting as counsel also,) let him have a turn.

FAIR PLAY.

Astor Library Inconvenience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully concur with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman whose communication appeared in the TIMES, yesterday, touching the Astor Library. The most complicated annoyance and inconvenience are constantly practiced. And not only so, but it seems the Library is to be closed during the whole of next month. This will be a great inconvenience to myself, and I am sure it will be so to a great many others. I have but recently come on from Pennsylvania for the express purpose of devoting a month or six weeks to research in the Astor Library. But it seems their arrangement will prevent this. Could it not be so contrived that this valuable Library could be open all the year round?

G. H.

Yellow Fever Opportunities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is only a few days since the steamboat *Cinderella* was employed in carrying yellow fever patients from the Spanish man-of-war, anchored in the Lower Bay, to quarantine Hospital. (And we are informed that she is employed in similar business daily.)

How is it that this steamboat and her crew has since been, and is now in daily communication with this City and its inhabitants?

Query—Is yellow fever contagious?

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before U. S. Commissioner Bridgham.

The testimony in the case of Lewis Steine, charged with purloining a letter containing coupons from the Post-Office, and Adolph New, and Isaac New, charged with aiding and abetting Steine in so doing, was closed this morning. The Commissioner took the papers and reserved his decision.

The crew of the ship *Cordelia*, from Liverpool, who are all negroes, were arrested by the River Police on Tuesday, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging them with mutiny while in the harbor. On being brought before the Magistrate, this morning, they were discharged, on the ground that the Justice had no jurisdiction. They were, however, immediately rearrested by the United States Marshal on a warrant issued by Commissioner BRIDGHAM. They will be examined on a charge of revolt on Friday next, at 11 A. M.

"The Way of Life" in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 28.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Abraham J. Vanwinkle vs. George P. Edgar and Wm. Herries.—Some days ago an order was issued for the arrest of George P. Edgar and Wm. Herries, on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences. This morning Edgar was arrested. The defendants were either proprietors or interested in a religious newspaper called *The Way of Life*, (now defunct,) which was commenced a few weeks since. In connection with this matter, it is alleged that Edgar was a member of the Devotional Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, that had in charge the prayer meetings then held in the John-street M. E. Church; but that had no connection whatever with the Fulton street noonday prayer-meetings. It was intended by the Christian Association, from the commencement, that the John-street meeting should be self-sustaining, and to that end collections of money were made from time to time. It was supposed that the collections were sufficient, and that all bills were paid as they became due. It is now alleged that the money collected was handed over to Edgar, and that the debts have not been paid, with the exception of fifty cents per day to a young man for leading the music. In addition to this, (and on this the present action is based,) it is alleged that Edgar obtained a quantity of paper for his newspaper, by representing that he was worth $5 000 before he went into the jewelry business, (in which he had been.) and that he had 10 000 paying subscribers to the *Way of Life*. These representations, it is now alleged, were false, and on that allegation the arrest was made.

The plaintiff and Robert M. De Witt became surety in the undertaking in the sum of $200 each.

THE RICE BABY CASE.

In re the People ex rel. Edward C. Rice vs. Elizabeth Rice—For the Custody of his Child.—In this case, in which counsel have been engaged in taking testimony for several days, the parties came to an agreement this morning, and the proceeding was terminated by consent. The Judge ordered that the child remain in the custody of its mother, and that the father have the privilege of seeing it every Wednesday between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Caroline Lose, for the recovery of her son.—The *habeas corpus* taken out by Caroline Lose, setting forth that her son, Louis Staub, was withheld from her by one Louis Green, was returnable this morning. Mr. Green made a return to the writ, alleging that he has supported the boy since the age of seven months, and that he now keeps him by virtue of an indenture of adoption, executed by the Governors of the Almshouse and the mother.

The return further sets up that the mother is totally unfit to have the care of the child; that at the time of its birth she was of unchaste character, and, as Green alleges, is yet; and that the child is very much attached to Mrs. Green, and would probably grieve to death if separated from her. The return is traversed by the mother, who denies she ever was or now is of unchaste character; that she is a married woman; that the indenture executed by her is illegal, being obtained from the petitioner by fear and fraud; that, as she alleges, Green is unfit to have the care of the child, he being the keeper of a low den on the Five Points.

The matter was referred to ex Judge Stuart to take testimony, &c.

Forgery.—In the matter of the application of Geo. Brown, who is charged with having passed a forged check purporting to be signed by F. R. Tillou, and who is now held to answer in the sum of $5,000 bail, his Honor decided to reduce the bail to $2,000.

P. Main et al. vs. John L. Pope.—Motion denied, without costs.

Henry Burdett vs. Catharine Hatten.—Report of referee confirmed.

William May et al. vs. George Bascom et al.—Motion granted, on payment of costs of judgment, and $10 costs of motion; the plaintiff to proceed on judgment, until secured by a levy, unless the defendant gives security.

Joseph Grice vs. Anna La Farge, executrix, &c.—A reference ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Castnor vs. Wm. Egan et al.—Commission of rebellion against the defendant Luke Torrens allowed.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. L. Driggs for appointment of a receiver.—Order for sequestration.

Alfred Crommelin et al. vs. Richard Darley et al.—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq., to examine the parties to the motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—JULY 28.

A general term of this Court, for the hearing of non-enumerated motions only, will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M., by Judges BOSWORTH and PIERREPONT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JULY 28.

Before Judge Hilton.

In the matter of the forfeiture of the bail for Billy Mulligan.—This morning Judge Phillips appeared and moved that the motion be opened on which a judgment was rendered forfeiting the bail in the case of Billy Mulligan, who was to have been tried in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of violent assault and battery, upon the person of Mr. Webb, formerly a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. In making the motion, he claimed that on the required day Mr. Mulligan was produced in Court, and that that was a surrender of the prisoner to the Court. In reply Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, held that the bond required that the prisoner should be brought into and remain in Court during the trial. No decision.

Electra Coon vs. John M. Coon.—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant for contempt of Court. The circumstances were, that the plaintiff (the parties are colored) petitioned for a divorce, about five years ago. While the case was pending John M. Coon left for California; and while there, Mrs. Coon obtained an order that pending the action, Mr. Coon should pay $140 alimony, and $100 counsel fees. Mr. Coon returned recently and refused to obey the order hence the present action. Mr. Coon's counsel claimed, on the order to show cause, &c., that in accordance with the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Coon could not be punished, because his wife, as well as himself, being colored, had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; that in the eye of the law she was a mere chattel, and consequently had no more status in Court than a horse. The Judge ordered the interrogatories to be filed, to see whether the defendant had really been guilty of contempt, and reserved his decision.

Before the Hon. Judge Bosworth.

Lyna Narwold vs. Levi Aarons and David Cabila.—The complainant in this case alleges that the defendants came to her residence, and there, without provocation, assaulted, bruised, and injured her; that they afterwards caused her to be illegally arrested and detained in prison; that they failed to come forward to prosecute their charge, and that she was liberated. They had her arrested again, with a similar result.

Mr. Blankman, counsel for the plaintiff, asked for an order of arrest, which the Court granted, holding the defendants to bail in the sum of $2,500.

MARINE COURT—JULY 28

There will be a General Term of this Court held to-morrow, by Judges McCarthy, Maynard and Thompson. The following cases comprise the first day's Calendar: Nos. 1 to 10.

[Advertisement.]

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LONG ISLAND.

Board of Health—The De Burg Nuisance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon.

THE DE BURG NUISANCE.

The Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen WHITNEY FRANKS and WALTER, appointed to examine the phosphate of lime establishment on First-street near Broadway, reported that they had visited the premises, and made a thorough examination of the same; that at the time of their visit, there was a very small amount of business transacted in the buildings, in fact the appearance gave evidence of an almost entire suspension of the works, but in the yards the men were at work packing some material (apparently for shipping) which the Committee believe to be a nuisance, and very injurious to the public health. They, therefore, recommend that the Health Officer be directed to notify Mr. C. B. DE BURG to abate the nuisance *forthwith*, and in the event that he fails so to do, he be prosecuted according to law for maintaining a nuisance.

The report was adopted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The following preamble and resolution was read by the Clerk:

Whereas, Information of reliable character being in possession of the members of this Board, that permits for burial and other authority is exercised by others than the person recognized as Health Officer of this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That publications, in the corporation newspapers, be made for one month, that the authority exercised by SAMUEL BOYD, M. D., is alone recognized by the Board of Health.

Adopted. Ayes—Messrs. Wray and Powell, and Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Whitney and Franks. Nay—Alderman Walter.

The Board adjourned for one week.

Brooklyn Items.

CURIOUS CASE.—The somewhat notorious cross indictments of messrs. COOK and WELLS, growing out of an affray at Astoria, some months since, were to have been tried yesterday in the Queens County Court of Sessions, at Hempstead Court House, Long Island. By consent of all parties, however, the trials were postponed until the February term of the Court. It will be recollected that both parties are old men, and that Mr. COOK charges Mr. WELLS with undue approaches to his daughter, (who is said to be of weak mind, and an inmate of a convent,) and an assault upon himself and an older daughter, because he repulsed him; and Mr. WELLS put in a counter charge against Mr. COOK and the older daughter for having committed an assault upon him on the occasion of his visit to their house.

AN ATTEMPT TO DROWN A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—Captain WELDON, commanding a sloop on the East River, on Tuesday night attempted to moor his vessel at the saw-mill, foot of North Eleventh-street, when he was ordered off by a private watchman, named THOMAS MURRAY. Captain WELDON was disposed to obey the order, but two of his men, named JOHN O'BRIEN and JAMES MCGLINN, insisted upon carrying out the original intentions. Some words ensued, when MCGLINN jumped upon the dock and pushed the watchman into the water. He was rescued by Captain WELDON's son, and subsequently O'BRIEN and MCGLINN were arrested, and committed to answer.

RESIGNED.—The Rev. EDWARD J. GERRY and wife—the former Superintendent of Kings County Truant Institution, and the latter Matron in the same Institution—have tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 16th of August next. The cause of this step is that Mr. GERRY, who is a Unitarian minister, has accepted a call to become the pastor of a society in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. GERRY, during their connection with the Truant Institution, have given entire satisfaction to all persons interested in the success of the undertaking, and will be released with regret.

BODY FOUND.—The body of JEREMIAH MURPHY, ship smith, who fell into the East River a few days ago, while at work on a vessel in one of the New-York docks, was found Tuesday night at the foot of South Seventh-street.

DOGS.—During the present season 180 dogs only have been officially slaughtered in Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laying the Corner-stone of a New Academy at Bergen—History of the Old Building.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of a new Academy was laid at Bergen, with appropriate Masonic and religious ceremonies. The new building is on the site of one that has been occupied for educational purposes since the year 1668. The old building has recently been demolished, in order to give place to the present structure.

The circumstance of the projected erection of a new building on this site, and the ceremonies attendant thereon, called for more than a usual display, and it was accordingly made a scene of grand celebration among the inhabitants of the town of Bergen. The Common Council of Jersey City were invited, and were present. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State and subordinate lodges were present by deputation, and took part in the ceremonies. Citizens far and near flocked upon the ground to take part in the ceremonies and listen to the oration. It was really a gala day both among the children and their parents.

The building which has just been demolished to give place to the new structure, was erected in 1790, in place of one erected on the same site in 1668 which was destroyed by a flood. This building was erected under the auspices of the classis of Bergen, and was of brown stone, two stories high, surmounted by a cupola. It was styled "The Bergen Columbia College." Seven persons constituted a Board of Trustees, making it a free school for the town of Bergen. With the land on which the building was erected were two lots which were to be appropriated to the education of the children of the town, in both classical and elementary branches. Owing to some informality in the title deeds the property so deeded was taken into the Courts and finally a proviso was made whereby it should be held in trust for a school or schools that might be established. This was in September, 1813. The trustees under this proviso were Jeremiah Van Winkle, Peter Sip, Garret Van Reypen, Martin Winne, Garret J. Newkirk. On Jan. 27, 1814, the Legislature settled the whole difficulty by confirming the action of the former trustees in making the sale of property under the original grant.

From that time the College prospered, and is now regarded as one of the oldest literary institutions of the States. Among its Professors were HENRY TRAPHAGEN, the Rev. ANDREW CRAIG, THOS. M. GEHAGHEN, DAVID PATTERSON, the Rev. MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS. Among those educated at this institution are some of the most prominent men in the State, of which are the Rev. John F. Jackson, John Ludlow, D. D., Gabriel Ludlow, D. D., Jerod Dewing, Stephen H. Meeker, Wm. J. R. Taylor, John Ferguson, M. D., the Hon. Gabriel Furman, John S. Jackson, Thomas B. Gautier, M. D., William Hornblower, M. D.

The present building is to be of brick, 35 feet front by 50 deep, with an addition, 9 by 19 feet, for a back stairway; three stories high, ceilings to be twelve feet high. Mr. WILLIAM NAGLE is the architect, JACOB PERINE, mason; CHARLES ALLEN and WM. L'HOMMEDIEU carpenters. The total cost will be about $7,000.

For the past four years, till the 1st of July, the old building has been occupied as a public school, under the supervision of A. L. MACDUFF as teacher, and ABRAHAM SPEAR, JOHN RYERSON and HENRY VAN GELDEN, Trustees. The school numbers about 174 scholars, of which about half are girls.

An interesting reminiscence connected with the site of this edifice is related by Mr. MACDUFF. Within one hundred yards from this site, and in the rear of the old parsonage, there stood during the Revolutionary War a tree under which Generals WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE held their councils. In 1824 General LAFAYETTE requested as a favor that a cane might be cut from that tree for himself. It was done and heavily mounted with gold, and appropriately presented to him at Bergen Corners, at which time a grand celebration was had. The old parsonage is yet standing, but the tree has fallen to decay.

The particular ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone were performed by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New-Jersey, represented by D. G. M. JOHN R. CHAPIN, as Grand Master, assisted by Past D. G. M. T. R. VARICK, G. S. W. D. W. PLUME, Grand Chaplain, C. H. CHAPIN, and representatives from Hiram and Varick Lodges. The box which was placed in the stone, contained a bible, names of teachers and scholars of the school, names of the architects and builders, a book entitled, *Anna's and Classis of Township of Bergen*, by B. C. TAYLOR, D. D., an almanac, coins of the United States and copies of the *Courier and Telegraph*.

The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, after which was a song by the children of the school, then music by SHELTON's Band, after which the corner-stone was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by Grand Master JOHN R. CHAPIN. An address was then delivered by CHAS. W. WINFIELD, of Jersey City, which was followed by music and singing. An address by the Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE. Singing. Prayer by the Rev. M. FRENCH, and closing with the benediction. Quite a large number of persons gathered upon the ground to witness the ceremonies, which were highly interesting.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met on Wednesday, at noon, all the members being present.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans *via* Havana. The luggage of the passengers was ordered to be placed on a tug, to be ventilated, and the passengers are to be allowed to come up to the City the same day.

The brig *Croton*, from Port au Prince, applied to be allowed to come up to the Upper Quarantine. The matter was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

The schooner *C. R. Vickery*, from San Jago, Jamaica, asked to be allowed to come up to the City. Permission denied.

The *Abby Watson*, from Savanna la Mer, Jamaica, petitioned to come up to the City, and was allowed to do so, after five days.

The bark *Undine*, from Havana, discharged her cargo, &c., and was allowed to come to Hunter's Point, on the 2d of August, for repairs.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	25 Reading Railroad	50½
32,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	600 do	50½
8,000 Cal State 7s	86½	200 do s60	49⅝
12,000 Cal. State 7s n. b.	86½	700 do s30	50
4,000 Cal Large Bs 7s	86	100 do s10	50⅛
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s.	97	150 do s10	50¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	88¾	50 do s10	50⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. Bs '76	98	200 do s60	50
4,000 E. R. R. Bs '75	32	348 Michigan Cen. R R	65
4,000 Hud R RR. 3d M.	66	100 do	64¾
2,000 Har. RR. 1st Mg	86	50 do s60	64¾
3,000 Mich. Cen RR. 8 ₩		150 do b30	65
ct Sg. Fd Ct. Bs	97¼	50 do s7	64¾
6,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	87¾	120 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25
1,000 do	87½	200 do b60	25
5,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	26¾	125 do	24⅞
15,000 do	26	400 do b30	24⅞
3,000 do	25¾	50 do	24¾
5,000 Gal & Chi 1st m	99½	100 do b30	25
2,000 Gal. & Chi 2d m. b	90	50 do b10	25
2,000 Chi. St. P. & F. D.		75 Mich. S. & N. I. p.s.	48¼
L G B	17	150 do.	48
16 Bank of Commerce	100½	44 Panama R. R.	109¾
20 Metropolitan Bank	107	180 do b60	109¾
9 Atlantic Bank	79	140 Ga. & Chi. R. R p&c	88½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	106	50 do b61	88¾
106 do	106¾	300 do s60	88
10 Park Bank	101¼	80 do opg	88½
256 Canton Company	21½	108 do opg	88¾
35 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¼	50 do at 30	88¾
107 do	99½	40 do b20	88¾
20 Penn. Coal Co.	80½	700 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	39½
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90½	200 do	39⅜
37 do	90¾	100 do s60	39
83 do	91	50 do b30	39½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	86	200 do b60	39½
570 do	86¼	259 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	79¼
300 do	86⅜	200 do	79⅜
100 do b10	86¼	100 do s10	79¼
75 do s10	86½	50 do b60	79⅜
256 Erie Railroad	19	200 do b30	79⅜
50 do b30	19	26 Chi. B. & Q. R.	64
225 Hudson Riv. R R.	29¾	61 do	64½
100 Harlem Railroad	11½	120 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
100 do	11½	100 do	4½
70 N. H. & Hartford R.	119		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo St 6s	85¾	450 Reading R. R.	50
3,000 Cal State 7s	86½	100 do	50⅛
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	100 do s30	49¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. R bs	87¾	100 do s5	50
3,000 Gal & Chi. 1st Mt.	100	200 do s60	49
3,000 Mich. Cen. R. R.		50 do	49¾
8 p c. 1st m. S. F. c b	97¾	300 do s60	49¾
5,000 Lau & M. L G. b.	23	100 Hud River R. R s60	29
10,000 do	22	187 Mich S. & N. Ind R.	24½
10,000 do	21¾	121 Mi S. & N Ia. p. f. stk	47¾
219 Penn. Coal Co.	80	50 do	48½
10 Pac. M. St. Co.	90¾	100 Panama Railroad	109½
7 do	90½	60 do	109¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	50 Illinois Cen. R R	75
250 do	85¾	450 Cl. & Tol. R R	39
200 Erie Railroad	18¾	100 do s10	39
100 Harlem Railroad	11½	35 LaC. & Mil R. R.	4½
200 do	11½		

WEDNESDAY, July 28—P. M.

Since the closing of the Boston steamer's mail, yesterday, we hear of no movement in Exchange. The Bank rates on London are 109¾@109⅞, and on Paris 5.12½. The next regular mail steamer is the *North Star* on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre. The screw steamer *Kangaroo* sails for Liverpool to-morrow, and will take an independent mail. The speculative movements in Cotton, noticed last week, relapsed into an indifferent business within a day or two. In Sugar, Grain, Pork and Coffee there is a fair activity. The attendance on Change among the merchants, to-day, looked like the extreme dullness of mid-summer. The transactions at Bank are equally sluggish. At the semi-weekly meeting of the Directors of one of the oldest Banks in the Street, this morning, there was not a single bill offered for discount, at any date or any terms. Other Boards of Direction, we understand, are in the habit, of late, of finding only three or four bills regularly presented for discount. Most of the fresh business is done by the executive officers, at irregular hours, in transient bills at a low rate of interest, or in demand loans on Stock security.

There is some relief from this state of things this week at the Stock Exchange, where the speculative disposition is rather on the increase, and prices are gradually gaining strength. The market in the forenoon made another considerable stride on some of the Railway shares over the prices of yesterday, but as this induced some little realizing between the Boards, the full advance was not sustained in the afternoon, and the general tone of dealings was heavy at the close. A fall of 8 ₩ cent. in the La Crosse Land Grants since yesterday was not without a partial influence in dampening the previous buoyancy of the market, although nothing from that quarter at the recent developments, ought to be unexpected, or to create suspense. The cause of the breakdown is said to be the determination of the Albany managers of the bankrupt concern *not* to pay the August coupon on these Bonds, *after advertising to do so*. The only explanation that we hear of the failure is, that the money that was to have been borrowed to pay the dividend, is withheld at the eleventh hour, because the Governor of Wisconsin refuses to confirm the Land Grant!

On the first call of Stocks this forenoon, New-York Central advanced to 86⅜; Reading to 50½; Galena, 88⅞, ex-dividend; Toledo, 39½; Michigan Southern, 25; Michigan Central, 65; Rock Island, 79⅞; Erie, 19; and Hudson River, 29⅞ ₩ cent. At and after the Second Board in the afternoon, the decline from these rates was equal to ⅞ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, which left off 85⅝ bid; 1½ on Reading, which closed 49⅜; ¼ on Galena; ½@⅝ on Toledo; ⅜@½ on Rock Island; ⅜ on Hudson River, and the same on Erie. On the State list the business done at the Board was not large. We hear of a private sale of $100,000 Missouri Sixes at 85⅞, made in the morning. The price at the close was 85⅞@86 ₩ cent. Virginias are 92⅞, and Californias 86½ ₩ cent. There was a demand for Michigan Central 8 ₩ Cents at 97⅞ ₩ cent., and for Galena First Mortgage at 99½@par. For Pacific Mail shares the price was 91@90⅞ ₩ cent. firm. Panama 109½@109⅞ ₩ cent. The telegraphic rumor by the last British steamer at Halifax, that an Australian mail has been awarded to the Panama route by the British Government in London, has yet to be confirmed by mail, although there is no reason to doubt that Mr. CUNARD has succeeded, or will soon succeed, in making such an arrangement.

In regard to the sales by foreclosure of the Elmira and Canandaigua Road, the Rochester *Union* reports:

"This road was sold at auction at Canandaigua on Friday, by N. G. CHEESBRO, in behalf of the holders of the first mortgage. This is a broad guage road and is about 47 miles in length. There was due on the first mortgage, of principal and interest, some $345,000. Behind this were a second and third mortgage, but of what amounts we are not advised. The first mortgage bondholders held a meeting and authorized C. N. POTTER, Esq., to bid upon the property for their common benefit. The sale took place yesterday, as already stated, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen—representing the stock and the several mortgage interests. Mr. POTTER bid $200,000, and nobody bidding more. Mr. CHEESBRO, after waiting the better part of an hour, struck it off at that sum. The other parties stood by, wearing long faces, but unable to prevent the sacrifice of their property! There was a rumor of an arrangement between the purchasing party and the other classes of bondholders, but it probably has no foundation. The road was not considered worth the first mortgage. The purchaser of this Road is the same gentleman who recently bid off the C. & N. F. R R, and he represents substantially the same parties as he did then. The road has now passed into the hands of the New-York Central; and it is quite probable that the Canandaigua and Jefferson will take the same direction. The road from Jefferson to Elmira, 22 miles long, which has also been run as a part of the road now sold, is owned and controlled by the New-York and Erie interest. That will in the end have to succumb to the Central Influence, in case the Central gets the Canandaigua and Jefferson section."

The Marine Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. The August coupon on the Second Mortgage of the Harlem Company will be paid at the office of the Company, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Of the Boston Money Market, the *Morning Post* of that city reports:

"The Money Market has not materially changed since our last, but we are satisfied that its tendency is towards somewhat higher rates. Boston is largely in debt to New-York, and the only reason why Money remains as easy as it is in State street is its exceeding abundance in New-York, causing the New York Banks to leave their Boston balances undrawn. Other things being equal, however, it is natural for a creditor to take his Money from a distant debtor if he can possibly employ it nearer home, and the chance is, therefore, that as the Fall business comes on Boston will continue to lose specie, even without the occurrence of anything extraordinary, as, for instance, a considerable increase in the demand for money in Wall-street, or for Gold for the payment of duties or for shipment to Europe. Then, again, a debtor must always be prepared to pay when called upon; and the appreciation of the fact that New-York can call for a very large sum from State-street at any moment produces and will produce an uneasy feeling here, even if it be attended by the probability that the creditor city does not require it. The facts of the past week justify these views. We have lost some specie to New York, and now run somewhat below nine millions. We hear occasionally of Money being offered in certain quarters at low rates, but in general we should say there was more business at 6 ₩ cent. than at 5. The Bank loans, the recent increase of which is chiefly based on fluctuating deposits, are very high, and as these deposits run from one Bank to another in the course of transactions, the market has become more active, if not specially higher. It is not difficult to place reasonably large sums at 6 ₩ cent. The market is more easily affected, one way or the other, than was the case a few weeks ago; and, as we have heretofore remarked, the period of very low rates seems to have passed by, although there is nothing to indicate anything like high prices in the immediate future."

We heartily concur with the following paragraph from the *Journal of Commerce* in favor of the more active and efficient encouragement, by our merchants, of the Exchange Reading Room:

"Some complaint is made, and we think very justly, by the proprietor of the Reading Room at the Merchants' Exchange, that the enterprise is not supported by our merchants with the liberality which it deserves. Many who have little occasion to visit it themselves, forget, when called upon to pay their subscription, that such an establishment is a credit to our City, or that its absence would be remarked to our discredit by every stranger who visited us. The price of subscription is small, and every merchant and man of business in the City ought cheerfully to contribute the sum required."

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$374,110 33
Payments	342 349 21
Balance	5,290,628 43

The receipts include $170 000 from Customs.

The payments include $103,000 California drafts.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI—July 1.

Bills Discounted		$1,440,775
Exchange Matured		339,588
Exchange Maturing		1,070 066
Real Estate		123 715
State Bonds		136,000
Suspended Debt		43,373
Protest Account		293
Due from Banks		268,161
Bank Notes on hand of other Banks		281,440
Specie on hand		1,377,309
Total		$5,080,662
Capital stock owned by the State	$963 490	
Capital stock owned by individuals	899,162	$1,862.652
Bank State of Missouri, old charter		362 680
Due Depositors		832,255
Dividend unpaid		5,320
Interest and Exchange	$167,753	
Less Expenses	30,624	137,128
Due to Banks		283 862
Profit and Loss		29,215
Contingent Fund		2,618
Circulation		1,564 930
Total		$5,080,662

The President, in submitting this report, says:

"This Bank has been in operation under its new Charter thirteen months and five days, and in that time has paid 11¼ ₩ cent. dividends, and has accumulated the following surplus: Surplus to Credit, Interest and Exchange, $44,960 48; Contingent Fund, $4.783 20; interest to the 1st of July on the notes received for the assets of the Lexington Branch, due in August, September, and October, and on other notes secured by real and undoubted personal property, taken in payment of bills returned last Fall, and not yet due, about $12,000; Profit and Loss, $29.215; making in all $90,958 68. To show what the Bank of the State of Missouri has done heretofore, I will state the dividends paid in the last ten years at 123 ₩ cent., besides making good the deficiency of upwards of $120 000, discovered in August, 1849. Holders of stock in the old bank have the same number of shares in the new, besides which, a dividend of 15 ₩ cent. has just been declared to the holders of old stock out of the surplus assets, and we confidently expect to pay a further dividend of a similar amount from the remaining assets of the old Bank; thus, besides paying them unexampled dividends—returning them if we are not mistaken in our estimates, $130 for every hundred paid by them. Such dividends we do not expect to declare for the future, but we do expect to declare semi-annual dividends of 5 ₩ cent, retaining each time such a reserve as will keep the stock sound under any contingency that can reasonably be supposed."

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 24.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$306,102	$550 380	$552,120
St. Louis	136,954	259,655	251 035
Southern	128,348	190 800	246,909
Mechanics'	151,369	270 335	282,306
Exchange	139,419	184 750	147,933
State	631 734	705,450	758,191
Total July 24	$1,493 926	$2 161,370	$2 238 494
Total July 17	1,490 876	2,190,955	2,322,245

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 26, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3 296 000	$994,000	$1,717,000	$261,000
North America	3 038 929	678,100	1,929,163	258 603
Farm. & Mech.	3,844.303	1,378,957	3,564,252	401,135
Commercial	1,545,000	366,000	918,000	125,090
Mechanics'	1,676 466	770,027	1,288,814	169,163
N. Liberties	1 346,060	500 000	1,235,009	102,000
Southwark	975 394	236,392	711,481	99,160
Kensington	709,384	218 200	547 485	107,035
P. Township	759,800	151 895	576,504	69,230
Western	1,543 319	315,247	1,087,982	137,490
Man. & Mech.	1,042,121	194 816	558,260	124 390
Commerce	767,707	185,734	552 784	13[illegible]62
Girard	1,810,551	322,660	792,600	209,135
Tradesmen's	639 564	220,068	624,136	87 082
Consolidation	478,724	110,983	324 713	71,470
City	743 556	162,651	415,029	82,950
Commonwealth	373,960	150,716	304,391	87,640
July 26	$24,579,778	$6 950,440	$17,196 794	$2 514,345
July 19	$23,783,792	$6,399,754	$15,898,464	$2,422,311

PITTSBURG BANKS, JULY 26.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$281,286	$550,546	$1,635 577	$764,310
Ex. Bank	454,435	216.913	1,406,244	322.343
M. & M. Bk.	187 645	133 967	876,815	213,644
Citizens' Bk.	115.330	70 032	594,627	100 563
Mech Bank.	129,235	114,922	614,323	98,548
Iron City Bk.	110.555	96 993	436,781	129 572
Alleg Bank.	161,510	72 623	513 241	79,230
July 26	$1,439,916	$1,256 026	$6 077,608	$1 708,210
July 19	$1,475,351	$1,249,398	$6,016,404	$1,720,691

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, July 28.

We have nothing to report to-day; no sales either public or private. The Exchange was nearly deserted. There were a few buyers present, but as for sellers there were none. The indication is pretty clear that there are very few holders of real estate who are in distress to sell; if there are any such, now is the time for them to come forward and let their wants be known. We know that a great number of buyers are out of town, away here and there at the various watering-places but there are plenty left to buy everything that will be offered, and at fair prices. Those who think that within one, two or three years real estate is destined to suffer a fearful reduction of prices should come forward now and back up their opinions with offers to sell at any prices above those which they predict will hereafter prevail. If they do not, they may expect to be regarded as *Bears*, who are talking merely for effect. Men with tens of thousands of dollars lying idle in bank, ready and anxious to invest in real estate, are not expected to talk up prices. If they talk at all, they will naturally talk them down, as their interests lead. For bulls and bears are by no means confined to dealers in stocks and railroad bonds. The fact is, at the present time, that real estate is in an extremely easy condition. There are, as we before remarked, very few sellers, and absolutely no applications for money on bond and mortgage at all, in the market. If one appears, it is instantly taken, and no longer, as formerly, goes begging at the doors of half the capitalists in town, before some one will, at last, reluctantly consent to make a loan of about one third the lowest valuation of the property. There is not a respectable builder in the City who cannot now buy lots with a good handsome building loan. Still it is true that there is, at the present time, no activity in the market, and everything is easy and quiet.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,292,250
Loans and Discounts	56 602,500
Specie	8,943,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,268,700
Amount due to other Banks	8,658,000
Deposits	21,456,500
Circulation	6,287,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $3 75 for Superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 for extra do.; $4 25@$4 50 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $4 62½ for extra round hoop Ohio from new Wheat. WHEAT in fair demand for milling; market steady. Sales 20,000 bushels at 70c. for heated Chicago Spring; 75c. for sound do; 78c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN in good demand, and market for sound firm. Sales 52 000 bushels, at 50c. for heated; 52c@52½c. for sound, part to arrive. OATS in fair demand, but held above the views of buyers. Sales 9,000 bushels prime at 40c. WHISKY firmer. Sales 250 bbls. at 22c@22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 40c.; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10½c to New-York. *Imports*—2,290 bbls. Flour; 12 517 bushels Wheat; 26,252 bushels Corn; 6 346 bushels Oats. *Exports*—2,274 bbls. Flour; 32 513 bushels Wheat; 64,218 bushels Corn; 17,410 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 28—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; sales 450 bbls, at $4 50 for Extra Canada, and $4 75@$5 for common to choice double extra Indian Baker's brand. WHEAT dull; sales 10,000 bush. sound Chicago Spring, at 75c; 3,000 bush. Milwaukee Club. at 78c. CORN—Sound in good demand; sales 8 000 bushels Prime, at 62½c. OATS firm; sales 9 000 bushels sound at 40c. WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 22c.@22½c @22½c. FREIGHTS unchanged; good inquiry for boats. *Lake Imports to-day*—200 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand, particularly for good brands; sales 3,000 bbls. WHEAT in fair demand for milling; supply good. Very prime White Canadian at $1 10@$1 17; sales 10,000 bushels. CORN plenty; prime samples scarce and high. Some very prime Western Mixed sold at 80c. Sales 20,000 bushels, principally unsound. *Shipments by tows*—90,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull, and held above the views of buyers; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 77c. CORN quiet. OATS dull; sales 4,000 bushels, at 40½c. *Canal Freights* steady, at 27c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c.@8c. on Corn to New York. *Canal Exports*—1 400 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Barley. *Lake Imports*—2 100 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats. *Shipped to Montreal*—4 000 bbls Flour.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet at 66½c @70c CORN firm. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—25 000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—16,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR dull; sales of 700 bbls. at $4 10@$4 25 for superfine, and $4 50 for extra White. WHISKY firm; sales of 900 bbls. at 22c MESS PORK is offering at $16 50, but buyers refuse over $16.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR quiet, but very firm; Howard-street and Ohio, $4 50; new City Mills, $5. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency; White, $1 15@$1 28. CORN—Mixed, 82c.@83c.; White, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, 88c @ 89c WHISKY, 25½c @27c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR firm; New, $4 75@$5. WHEAT firm; sales of 2,000 bushels new Red, at $1 10@$1 20; and White, $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; Yellow, 90c. WHISKY firm, at 25c.@26c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, July 28.

The sales of COTTON to day were only 100 bales, at 11¾c @12c. for middling; the sales of the last three days foot up 600 bales, and the receipts of the same time 385 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 400 bales, at unchanged prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Wednesday—First Board*—$2 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾; $1,500 City 6s 97½; $3,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s 37½; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59½; 123 Elmira Railroad, 10½; 100 do., 10⅝; 19 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 52⅞; 225 Reading Railroad, 25; 250 do., 25¼; 100 do., 25½; 75 Long Island Railroad, 12½; 150 do., 12⅝; 105 Schuylkill Navigation 9; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 48½; 8 Minehill Railroad 63; 52 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅝; 100 Western Virginia Coal Company, 3½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 108½; 33 Kentucky Bank, 110.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s 97¼@97½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97¼@97½; Philadelphia 6s, New 102@102½; Pennsylvania 5s 89¾@90; Reading Railroad 25⅛@25¼, Reading Railroad Bonds '70, interest off, 77¼; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86 67½@68; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾@41⅞. Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s int off, 87⅞@87½, Morris Canal Consolidated 43@45 Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 97@97½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61½@62; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 64; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref, 17@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¾@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage 68¼. Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 45½@47 Long Island, 12½@12¾; Girard Bk., 11¼@12½, Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¼@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58¾@59¼; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	July 29
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 31
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Austria	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 2
America	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
American Empire	New-York	Galway	Aug. 17
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28

FROM EUROPE

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Jura	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New York	July 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 28
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—D. Walling, Miss E. D. Roset and servant, W. Shephard, James A. Munsell, B. B. Hutchison and lady, C. H. Robertson, lady and 3 children, J. O. Reutter, Alfred S. Pearson, S. N. Webb, C. A. Gwathmey, P. Foley, A. Green, D. Young, Dr. F. B. Richardson, 10 seamen for ship Matilda, and 13 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. S. N. Moody, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hooke and 2 children, Mrs. Whittemore and child, Mme. Blank, Mme. Chamcri, 3 Misses Moret, Mrs. M. L. Herne, child and servant, Mrs. Clarke and 3 children, Mrs. J. Longerbery, Miss M. E. Dimitry, Miss C. A. Potter, Mrs. McQuede, H. J. Flag, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Buck, P. H. Morgan and lady, 2 children and servant, Capt. Rathbone, Capt. Bodfish, Capt. J. E. Barstow, Lieut. Jones, U. S. M., L. Imenes, J. R. Yaquiudo, F. Garbell and lady, C. H. Foster, L. Adan and six others, G. Rubio and lady, Mrs. E. Bovis, A. F. de Costa, L. T. Conoche and brother, S. Galan, J. Magoi, D. Zavala, A. Escaurazo, A. Deffis, R. Raldires, F. M. Ruis, J. O. Safford, H. A. Vatable, E. Cartegnet, F. de Velasco, lady and child, F. Anduza, Mrs. Santibanes and 6 daughters, Mrs. T. Parodi and sister, Mr. A. Fandoell, Nicholas Cordoza, Estaben Santa Cruz de Oviedo, and others.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Miss O. L. Griel, Miss F. S. Holdridge, F. W. Stradtman, lady and child, Miss Conneffee, J. H. Metcalf, A. N. Gunnison, W. B. Langdon, Miss Emma Langdon, John J. Warren, Chas. Paris, J. H. Roberts, Marcus Willkowski, Hyman Saretsky, Capt. E. D. Percy, W. J. Solomon, O. C. Wilbur, Miss Lizzie Cone, Miss Rosa Fickling, T. P. Hardee, Mrs. T. H. Hardee, Miss Hardee, Master Hardee, J. A. Brown and lady, child and servant, Asher Ayres, lady and child, Mrs. S. Thomasson, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Holland, John Peyregne, Chas. Markham, T. Markham, and 20 in the steerage—Total, 60.

In steamship Memphis, from Charleston—Mrs. Bass, L. Cohen, Miss Page, Mrs. J. Mariner, Wm. Stratton, C. A. D. Trenamand, Mr. Day, H. T. Mulford, J. Turpin, Jos. G. Police, Mr. Bretherif, Capt. Simons, and 14 in the steerage.

In brig Faustina, from St. Jago—John A. Garcia, Charles Fermandez, Deriderio Murillo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 53 | Sun sets....7 19 | Moon rises....9 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 43 | Gov Island 10 32 | Hell Gate.....11 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Venice, Whitman, Miramichi, Sims & Huffer; Dashaway, Hill, San Francisco, S. B. Babcock & Co.

Bark Independent, Silverwood, Hull, ——.

Brigs Brisk (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, Whitman Bros. & Co.; Mongo Park, Nichols, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Lark, Peniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Keoka, Treat, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners R. C. Stannard, Groves, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; M. Brockway, Bidwell, Hartford, J. S. Edwards; Lacon, Bearse, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ark, (Br.,) Strum, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Julia, Fox, Seaming, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Kasbec, Long, Machias, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Cabot, S. Hamilton, Boston, J. H. Nickerson.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans July 20, via Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Memphis, Watson, Charleston 79 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 3½ days with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Monday, 8 A. M., passed steamship Montgomery; 8½ A. M., passed steamship Florida. The H. experienced strong head winds.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Emily, Tilton, Almeria, (Spain,) 40 ds., via Gibraltar 36 ds., with lead to Albert Horn. Sld. in co. with brig Austens, for New-York.

Bark Anna Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovett, Marseilles June 3, with mdse. to E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co. Experienced light W. winds west of the Banks.

Barkantine William Hyde, (Br.,) Atkinson, Rio Janeiro June 22, with rosewood to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Europa, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Malta 53 ds., and Gibraltar 35 ds., with wool, rags, &c., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig C. H. Seamann, (Meck.,) Elfeld, Marseilles June 21, with mdse. to F. Cousinery & Co.

Brig Emma, Penfield, Para 7th inst., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co.

Brig Mungo Park, Nichols, Rondout for Bangor.

Brig Keoka, Free, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Cooper, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready Mott & Co.

Schr. Rio Grande, Gaskill, Virginia 3 ds, with ship timber to D. T. Nash.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Baker, Edgartown, Ms., in ballast.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Harvey, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Ship Messenger, Branscomb, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with barks Augusta Mayhew, Thorp, for Boston; Sophia, Guptil, do.; Lauretta, Bailey, for New-York.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Berry, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Bleidorn.

Brig Anna W. Torrey, Ford, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

BELOW—Brig Argo, Auld, from Cardenas, with molasses.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk; U. S. surveying schr. Wave, for Penobscot Bay; ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28—Arr. ship Snow Squall, Lloyd, New-Orleans. Barks Kedar, Crosby, Malaga; M. B. Stetson, Jordan, Cienfuegos. Brigs Merdbrondt, (Peruv.,) Genoa; Princeton, Cienfuegos.

Arr. at Liverpool, July 11, Lebanon, Hamilton, New-York; Progress, Chase, do; Judah Touro, Hanscomb, St. John, N. B.; Pomona, Merrihew, New-Orleans.

Arr. at Gibraltar, 7th ult., Sarah A. Bell, Wood, Almeria, and sld. for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Mount Vernon—bark, 12 ds. from New-Orleans for Europe, July 24, lat. 34 55 N., lon. 72 W.

Susan—bark, stg. S. W., exchanged signals with, July 1, lat. 6 06 S., lon. 34 24.

Selika—Br. brig, of P. E. Island, standing to northward, wind fair, July 23, lat. 30, lon. 79 50.

Richmond—whaling bark, of New Bedford, on a cruise, and last from Fayal, all well, July 9, lat. 37 49, lon. 47.

United States—clipper-ship, from Callao for Gibraltar, July 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 37 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, July 17, barks Mary B. Rich, Rich, for London, ldg.; Rienzi, for New-York, do.

At St. Jago, July 9, brig Black Squall, of and from Philadelphia, Burns, just arr.

At Rio Janeiro, June 22, bark Panama, for New-York, ldg.

[PER EUROPA.]

LIVERPOOL—July 24, arr. Constantine, Macoduck, New-York; 15th, Wm. Lord, Jr., Barton, New Orleans; 16th, Helvetia, Higgins, do. Off the port, July 16, Jane Walsh and Ionian, from New-Orleans. Sld., July 15, John Bright, Cutting, New York; New England, Edge, do.; Wessacumcon, Hallett, do.; 14th, Winfield Scott, McLellan, Boston.

LONDON—July 17, arr. Clara, Doane, Callao; Sea Breeze, Mayo, St. Thomas.

VIGO—July 5, arr. Kearsarge, Leavitt, New-Orleans.

BORDEAUX—July 7, arr. Athens, Brand, New Orleans.

ANTWERP—July 11, arr. W. B. Travis, Smith, Galveston.

ALEXANDRIA—June 30, arr. Wild Gazelle, Humphrey, Boston.

CADIZ—July 1, arr. Adeline Smith, Sprague, New-York; 5th, Pamphylia, Wilkins, do.; Lucerne, Nelson, do. Sld., July 1, Gen. Warren, Emmons, Boston; 2d, Joseph Holmes, Hanson, do.; John Wesley, Sylvester, do.

CALCUTTA—May 25, arr. Granada, Dyer, Madras. Sld., June 2, Reindeer, Patterson, Boston.

PENANG—May 19, arr. Penguin, New-York.

BATAVIA—May 6, arr. Storm Bird, Gerard, San Francisco. Passed Anjier April 28, Kate Hastings, Kingman, Boston, for Hong Kong; May 4, Galatea, Barber, Manila, for New-York; 9th, Union, Wiley, Shanghae for do.; 17th, Robin Hood, Sears, do., for do.; 18th, Gray Feather, Brown, Hong Kong, for do.; 19th, Empress, Lecraw, Manila, for do.

HONG KONG—May 5, arr. Maury, Fletcher, Ningpo; Kathay, Stoddard, Bangkok; Hotspur, Potter, New-York; 13th, Mary F. Slade, Howes, Boston; 21st, Samuel Russell, Winchell, New-York.

SINGAPORE—May 13, sld., Judith Brown, Hong Kong; 18th, Norwester, Gregory, Calcutta; 24th, Lucky Star, Sweeney, Hong Kong; 26th, Northern Light, Doane, do.

MAULMAIN—April 30, arr. Hindoo, Muller, Calcutta; May 3, Lock Lamar, Rengell, Rangoon.

HONG KONG—May 11, sld. Martha Howes, Mason, Amoy; 16th, Uriel, Foster, Singapore; John Tucker, Williams, Calcutta; 18th, George Lee, Barstow, Singapore; Dragon, Weston, Manila; Kumma, Martin, Foo-Chow-Foo.

MACAO—April 30, arr. Loo Choo, Horton, Akyab.

SHANGHAE—May 3, arr. Maria, Bardley, Manila; 7th, Lizzie, Jarvis, Puget Sound.

TABLE BAY—May 28, arr. Valetta, Locke, Algoa Bay.

MAURITIUS—May 10, arr. Lowell, Proctor, Boston via Table Bay; 21st, Witch of the Seas, Bartley, Algoa Bay; June 7, Harry of the West, Patterson, Calcutta.

CAMBELTOWN—July 10, sld. brig Catrusac, Wells, New-York, for the Clyde, before reported ashore here, was got off to day and towed to Glasgow.

AMUSEMENTS

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT

in aid of the

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,

instituted for the purpose of making provision for sick, aged and infirm actors and actresses throughout the United States; also for the support of widows of deceased members, and the education of their children.

PRESIDENT.

MR. JAMES T. BRADY.

TRUSTEES:

Mr. W. P. CHAPMAN, Mr. J. PRESCOTT HALL,

Mr. J. S. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. GENIN,

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING next Aug. 2, 1858, when a

FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE,

on an

UNPRECEDENTED SCALE OF GRANDEUR,

will be presented, combining

TRAGEDY, COMEDY, SPECTACLE, FARCE, MELODRAMA, SINGING and DANCING,

supported by

ALL THE TALENT IN THE CITY,

not otherwise occupied.

In consequence of the extreme length of the programme the doors will be open at 5¼, to commence at 6½ o'clock.

The following ladies and gentlemen will appear:

Mlle. Louise Lamoureux,
Mr. W. R. Blake,
Mr. John Brougham,
Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Mark Smith,
Mr. J. Proctor,
Mr. S. M. Glenn,
Mr. J. A. J. Neafie,
Mr. J. Moore,
Mr. McK. Buchanan,
Mr. M. Davidge,
Mr. W. Forbes,
Mr. B. De Bar,
Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Mr. C. Wheatleigh,
Mr. T. B. Johnston,
Mr. H. A. Perry,
Mr. J. H. Allen,
Mr. J. Herbert,
Mr. G. Fox,
Mr. J. McClosky,
Mr. J. B. Horn,
Mr. S. Luffield,
Prof. P. Yates and pupils,
Mr. C. T. Smith,
Mr. G. Boniface,
Mr. Lanergan,
Mr. G. J. Marchant,
Mr. G. W. Smith,
Mr. R. Johnston,
Mr. Cranshawe,
Mr. T. Price,
Mrs. C. Smith,
Mrs. A. Parker,
Miss M. Gannon,
Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Mrs. Forbes,
Mrs. Dunn,
Miss Ida Vernon,
Miss Ada Clifton,
Miss H. Gale,
Miss A. Gale,
Mrs. McLean,
Mr. Lawson,
Mr. McDonall,
Mr. D. Anderson,
Mr. D. S. Howard,
Mr. Ferdon,
Mr. P. Heym,
Mr. J. J. Prior,
Mr. C. Walters,
Mr. F. S. Chanfrau,
Mr. Canoll,
Mr. S. Eytinge,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. H. Evans,
Mr. G. A. Beame,
Mr. H. Russell,
Mr. Dvering,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. Brucciari,
Mr. J. H. Friel,
Mr. J. W. Lingard,
Mr. F. C. Wemyss,
Mr. J. Jefferson,
Mr. J. Byrne,
Mr. J. S. Cooke,
Mr. W. Petersben,
Mr. C. M. Taylor,
Mr. John Sefton,
Mr. N. B. Clarke,
Mr. J. Oxley,
Mr. C. S. Heym,
Mr. J. Barnett,
Mr. H. Watkins,
Mr. J. Grosvenor,
Mr. Denvil,
Mr. Hadaway,
Mr. Denham,
Miss J. Coombes,
Miss Fanny Herring,
Miss Francis,
Miss Sergeant,
Mrs. A. Cushman,
Señorita Soto,
Miss J. Turnbull,
Miss Hickman,
Miss Jackson,
Mlle. Celeste,
Mrs. John Sefton,
Miss Alexina Wallis,
Mme. Lovernay,
Mrs. Howard,
Miss Henry,
Mr. L. P. Barrett,
Mr. W. H. Bellamy,

with many others whose names have not been given in.

The evening's entertainments will commence with a selection from Sheridan's comedy of

THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. Mark Smith
Captain Absolute	Mr. George Jordan
Acres	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. G. Boniface
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Pas Comique by	Prof. Yates

To be followed by one act of Shakespeare's tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Brutus	Mr. McKean Buchanan
Cassius	Mr. J. A. J. Neafie
Pribonius	Mr. Ferdon

Pas de Guaht, by Miss Heckman, Miss H. Gale, Miss A. Gale and Miss Jackson.

After which a selection from James Sheridan Knowles' play of

THE LOVE CHASE.

Sir William Fondlove	Mr. S. W. Glenn
Wildrake	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Master Waller	Mr. Hamilton
Fineworth	Mr. Golder
Widow Green	Mrs. Grattan
Constance	Miss Jane Coombes
Lydia	Mrs. A. Parker
Phebe	Miss Francis

Grand Pas de Deux by Mlle. Louise Lamoureux and Mr. G. W. Smith.

Song ...... by ...... Madame Lovernay

To be followed by a histrionic pageant with an allegorical introduction, written and arranged by Mr. Brougham, to be called

SHAKESPEARE'S DREAM.

CHARACTERS IN THE INTRODUCTION.

Chroras	Mr. J. Prior
Genius	Mr. H. Ryner
Fancy	Miss Herbert
Ariel	Mlle. Louise Lamoureux

Sylphs, Spirits, Roseate, Hours, &c., by an extensive Corps de Ballet

IN THE PAGEANT AND TABLEAUX

nearly ALL the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Theatrical Profession in the City will participate.

To be followed by Colman's celebrated musical Comedy of

THE REVIEW;

OR,

THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.

Deputy Bull (on this occasion)	Mr. W. R. Blake.
Looney McTwolter (with the song of "Oh, Whack,")	Mr. Brougham.
Caleb Quotem (with the celebrated song of "I'm Parish Clerk")	Mr. Walcot.
John Lump (first appearance in five years.)	Mr. John Sefton.
Doobs	Mr. Lingard.
Grace Gaylove	Miss Ada Clifton.
Lucy	Mrs. John Sefton.

After which the popular interlude of

A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

Sir George Howard	Mr. Cranshawe.
Christopher Strop	Mr. G. L. Fox.
Thomas	Mr. Bruce.
Lady Howard	Miss A. Cushman.
Nancy Strop	Miss F. Herring.

To conclude with the popular melo-drama of

THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA

Strappado	Mr. F. Watkins.
Justin	Mr. W. Taylor.
Moco	Mr. H. Jordan.
Antonio	Mr. Canoll.
Count Corvoni	Mr. Duncan.
Desperatto	Mr. E. F. Taylor.
Maladetto	Mr. Lanson.
Julietta	Miss Julia Turnbull.
Stage Manager	Mr. J. MOORE.
Prompter	Mr. T. PRICE.
Conductor of Band	A. BIFF, Jr.
Tickets	50 cents.
Amphitheatre	25 cents.